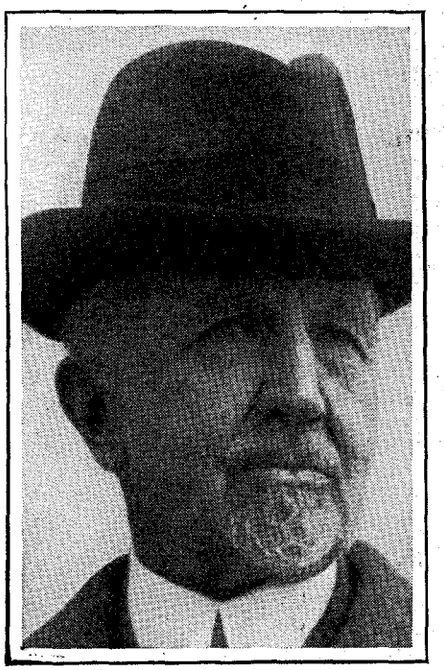
The Outlook

December 12, 1923



Wide World Photos

Frederick H. Gillett, selected by the Republican caucus as the majority candidate for Speaker of the House

The New Congress

DURING the four months in which he has been in office President Coolidge has carefully refrained from any specific statements concerning his policies. Though it has not been for the purpose of whetting the people's curiosity, the silence which he has maintained has had that effect. Consequently, Americans have awaited President Coolidge's Message to the new Congress with more than ordinary interest. Before this issue reaches its readers President Coolidge's Message will, in all probability, have been delivered and published. Because, however, of the delay in organizing Congress the Message was not delivered in time for us to comment upon it in this issue. We therefore postpone comment until next week.

All political observers agree that the political future in this country is unusually uncertain because of the peculiar constitution of the new Congress. Though nominally the Republicans are in control of both houses, they are almost as impotent as if they were in a minority. Their plight is due to the fact that among those who call themselves Republicans are a number of men who have little sense of obligation to the party organization. These men hold the balance of power in the House of Representatives. Their spirit is so rebellious against the party machine, and particularly against the spirit which they feel dominates the party machine, that they refused at the opening of Congress to participate in the Republican caucus or to be bound to the decision of the caucus. As a consequence, Speaker Gillett, chosen for re-election by the Republican caucus, though he received a plurality of the votes of the members of the House, failed to receive the required majority. The House had to recess without organizing. The Senate, being a continuous body, never encounters the same difficulties that the House encounters at the opening of Congress, but even that august body was not without its difficulties. There are enough Senators of an insurgent spirit to cause a good deal of trouble to the organizing of the Senate Republicans.

This situation created by the existence of a balance of power in the hands of men without strong party connections renders the course of Congress during the coming session quite unpredictable. The only thing certain about its course is its uncertainty. The country will know the temper of Congress better in a week or two than it can know it now; but it is clear that in many respects the political confusion in Congress corresponds to a confused political situation throughout the country at large.

Getting After the Culprits in the Veterans' Bureau Scandal

PROSECUTIONS are to follow the revelations made by a special committee of the Senate of conditions in the Veterans' Bureau. While Attorney-General Daugherty declines to make any statement as to what action will be taken, the acts of the Department of Justice reveal the fact that criminal proceedings are in prospect. Assistant Attorney-General Crim, who had meant to retire on December 15, has consented to accept appointment as Special Assistant to the Attorney-General to prosecute cases that may grow out of the investigation. The Attorney-General expresses gratification at Mr. Crim's decision, and announces that General O'Ryan and Major Arnold, who examined witnesses during the investigation, will be asked to accept appointments as assistants to Mr. Crim. Thus is a formidable staff of prosecutors assembled. Prosecution will follow. It may be of one person, it may be of many. That is the point on which the Attorney-General, in essential official caution, withholds information from the public.

Wide World Photos

Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, Democratic floor leader in the House, and Democratic candidate for the Speakership

The Attorney-General has said in a public statement that he has conferred with Senator Reed, chairman of the Senate committee, and was told that, in the opinion of the committee, grave wrongs and acts of an apparently criminal nature have been committed. Senator Reed further told the Attorney-General that grounds were established on which criminal proceedings could be instituted. The Attorney-General, in announcing the results of this conference, said that he had not received all of the testimony taken before the committee, and therefore could not comment on it. He added, however, that every effort would be made by his Department to expedite the proper action.

Indications are that criminal proceed-

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ings will be instituted against a number of persons. The Attorney-General speaks of "those under investigation and those charged with offenses." This use of plural pronouns at least indicates that several persons are in the minds of the officials of the Department of Justice who will have to do with the matter.

If any faith is to be placed in the veracity of testimony under oath, there are certainly ample grounds at least for indictments, and perhaps for convictions. The American public would feel unspeakably outraged if such action should not be forthcoming. The statements of the Attorney-General, guarded as they are, will be received as an element of satisfaction in a most unsatisfactory business. Whether the results of the court action will be satisfactory to the public can be known, of course, only as that action unfolds. The chief evil involved in the scandals of the Veterans' Bureau cannot be reached by criminal prosecution, for it is not technically criminal. That evil is sordid and selfish politics. That can be reached only by aroused public opinion. One fact, however, is very clear from the outset. The punishment of those who have sinned against maimed soldiers and against the Nation, deeply deserved as it undoubtedly seems to be, is secondary to what is to be done toward putting the Veterans' Bureau on the right basis for performing the great service yet required. The past, besmirched with misdeeds and with inefficiency, cannot be washed white by any measure of punishment to guilty individuals. The future, threatened with the political pollution that has fallen upon the past, can still be kept clean if action sufficiently vigorous is taken promptly. Nothing short of that will be accepted by the public as satisfactory.

The Privilege of Imprisonment Denied

In the case of Comptroller Craig, of New York City, who was sentenced to sixty days in jail for contempt of court because he charged a Federal judge with denying the city information to which it was entitled, there are three questions. One is whether Mr. Craig was actually guilty of contempt in making his charges or was exercising the right of free speech legally. That is a question of fact. The second question is whether there is adequate provision to secure an impartial decision in such a case in which a judge who is himself a party to the controversy renders a verdict and pronounces a sentence. That is a question of law. The third question is whether an office-holder who has been fighting a transit corporation can secure public support for his side by going to jail as a martyr to the cause of a five-cent fare. That is a political question.

These three questions are altogether distinct. A great deal of misunderstanding of the Craig case has been caused by a confusion of these three very different questions.

On the question of fact there seems to be very little doubt. Mr. Craig undoubtedly exercised the right of free speech; but that is a right for which every man must be held responsible. For the abuse of it he ought to be punished. Judge Mayer decided that Mr. Craig did abuse that right, and, as Mr. Craig did not appeal from the decision on this question of fact, it must be assumed that his abuse of the right is legally established.

On the question of law the United States Supreme Court has rendered its decision and apparently holds that there is a method provided by which an impartial decision can be rendered in such a case, but that Mr. Craig refused to adopt it. The fact, however, that the decision of the Court rests upon an inference from the law and that two Justices of the Court dissented from the prevailing decision raises the question whether Congress should not re-examine the law in the case and see whether it does not need clarification by amendment.

On the question of politics President Coolidge has acted with characteristic sagacity. If Mr. Craig had been allowed to go to prison, he would undoubtedly have been hailed as a victim of corporation greed and judicial tyranny and a martyr to the cause of cheap transit for the masses. Under those circumstances, the people most anxious to see that Mr. Craig should not go to jail were his political opponents. The President, who is not in the least interested in seeing that Mr. Craig gains any political glory from his course, has refused to give him a pardon, for that might be interpreted as a vindication, but has remitted the sentence. In the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Daugherty, on which the President acted, nothing that Mr. Craig has done or said is condoned, but the sentence is declared to be "rather severe," particularly in view of the fact that no court has had an opportunity to review the case on its merits (though this is through M Craig's own fault), and in view of t position which Mr. Craig occupies in t government of the city of New York. Mr. Craig has failed to obtain eit vindication on the one hand or mart dom on the other.

Governor Smith's Commendable Appointment

Under Colonel George F. Chand the State Police of New York ha made an admirable record in maintaini order impartially, justly, and efficien in communities otherwise unprotecte Many citizens of the State are grate for the sense of security which the St Police have brought to them. A f weeks ago Colonel Chandler resigned Superintendent of the Department State Police. It was highly importa that the vacancy should be filled in su a way as to give the impression th politics would not be allowed to interfe with the efficiency of the State Poli and that the men who serve in it wi small pecuniary reward should be assur that merit on their part would be reco nized by advancement.

Those who know Governor Smith h confidence in his desire and purpose keep the State Police out of party po tics and to select as head of it one w will be a real commander and inspirer the men. That confidence Govern Smith has amply vindicated. On N vember 23 he sent a letter to Color Chandler in which, regretting his resi nation and noting the distinction he h of organizing the Department, he said:

> I am extremely anxious that th present organization be maintained i the condition that you leave it, whic is one of great efficiency. Inasmuc as you are personally acquainted wit all of the men now in either major o minor command, I believe that you ar best qualified to suggest to me jus who will be able to maintain its effi ciency and preserve its morale. I am therefore, asking you to suggest to m that man best fitted by education training, and general ability to kee the State Police force at the hig standard established by yourself.

It is a satisfaction to record th Colonel Chandler has recommended his successor a man who has been in com mand of one of the troops. By the a pointment of Captain John A. Warne who has been in command at Whit Plains, the State Police is assured of con tinued success and efficiency. The prec

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Lawless and Uncertain Thoughts

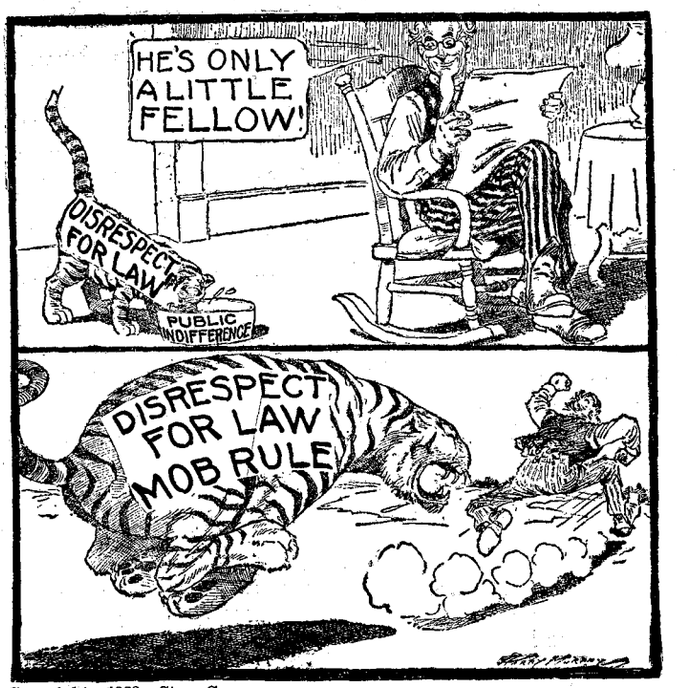
(Measure for Measure, Act III, Scene 1)

Gale in the Los Angeles Times

What Wears the Boot?

From Madeleine R. Poindexter, Los Angeles, Cal.

Murphy in the Buffalo Enquirer



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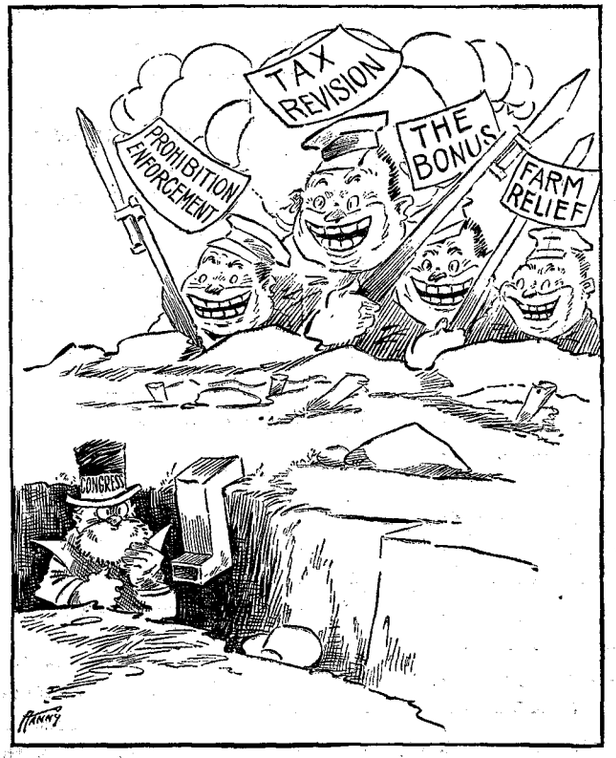
When He Grows Up

From Francis H. White, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hanny in the St. Paul Pioneer Press



It Promises to be a Great Battle

From W. K. Collier, St. Paul, Minn.

Cassel in the New York Evening World

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He Overslept

From Dora Albert, New York City

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dent which Governor Smith has set in this appointment is one which no Governor hereafter can afford to ignore.

Red Orthodoxy

Two recent events in this country have brought up anew the relations of the churches in Russia to the Red Government. One was the refusal of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church to confirm a pledge of assistance to the amount of $50,000 to the Russian Orthodox Church, which has put itself under the control of the Soviet Government. The pledge was made by Bishop Blake, who represented American Methodist activities abroad. The other event was a dispute in the Russian Church in this country. One section of its members and priests upholds the claim of Metropolitan Platon to be Archbishop; the other faction upholds Metropolitan Kedrovsky. The former is in sympathy with those Russian priests and bishops in Russia who refuse to recognize the authority of an atheistic and cruel Communist Government; the latter belongs to what may be called the Conformists in the Russian Church.

As to the first of these incidents, Bishop Blake urged that the Methodist Church indirectly support what we will here call the Soviet Church, on the ground that it represents a reform movement in the Russian Christian world and that through it a great revival of religious interest might be furthered in Russia, while otherwise the Roman Catholic Church would gain power there. It is fair to add that Bishop Blake repudiated the idea that what he considers the reformed Church in Russia is under the orders of the Soviet.

It is, however, too soon for Americans to have forgotten the history of the Reds' war against religion in Russia. The so-called reformed Church is made up chiefly of those who condone the atrocious trial and brutal execution of Vicar-General Butchkavitch, the condemning to death of Archbishop Zepliak (commuted later to imprisonment), and the long series of executions, imprisonments, and degradations from office carried on by the Soviet Government, stated at one time by a Russian writer to include the killing of twenty-eight bishops and twelve hundred priests. The comments and contemptuous remarks made during the trial of some of these Russian priests by prosecutor and judge showed as plainly as could be that they were not trying to weed out the abuses of ultra-orthodoxy from the Church, but to compel the Church, if it were to exist at all, to exist as the creature and agent of the Soviet.

Americans of all shades of religious belief do not wish to see their religious bodies taking part in the Church conflict which has thus been waged in Russia; certainly not on the side of those who claim to stand for freer religious thought, but who are actually saving their own church existence by tacitly approving the past persecution of Christians by the evil men in power.

As to the reflex of this religious war in the Russian Church in the United States, it is instructive to note that, according to public accounts, the sentiment is strongly with their persecuted fellow-churches in Russia. It is said that out of about one hundred and fifty parishes of the Russian Orthodox Church in America, one hundred and twelve have signed indorsements of Metropolitan Platon. One resolution signed by many Russian ecclesiastics here declares that the choice in Russia of the Rev. J. S. Kedrovsky as Archbishop was made by "deserters who were not ashamed to betray their mother Church, persecuted by the Bolsheviki, and officially to promise their actual support to Communism."

John Clifford, Warrior and Shepherd

For many years, until his death a few days ago at the age of eighty-seven, Dr. John Clifford was one of the most strenuous and knightly combatants of the Church Militant. In his youth he pored over Cassell's "Popular Educator" after each long and tiring day in the mill; and later he graduated at London University in arts, science, and law. While studying he became minister of the Praed Street Chapel. Nine years later the Westbourne Park Church (or chapel, as it is called in England) was opened for him, and there he drew large numbers of young men who could find no help in the conventional preaching of a stereotyped orthodoxy. It was in the controversy during which C. H. Spurgeon tried to cast out his brother Baptist ministers who accepted the newer light that John Clifford won his spurs as the champion of liberal views on inspiration.

He was foremost in opposing the educational policies of the Balfour Government of 1902–6. He represented the Nonconformists who resented the attempt of the Government to tax everybody for schools virtually if not absolutely controlled by the Established Church. He was a leader in the movement known as "passive resistance," which led people to go to jail rather than pay taxes for support of Church-controlled schools. His popular reputation at this stage was expressed by a cartoon in which F. C Gould pictured him as a second John Knox. For a generation at least he exercised a political influence such as had not been wielded by a Nonconformist since Robert William Dale. He was a constant advocate of social reform.

Dr. Clifford's polemical vigor sometimes led to an utter misconception of his character. In 1918, at a celebration of Dr. Clifford's eighty-second birthday, Dean Inge confessed that one time in the education controversy the majority of Anglican churchmen regarded their guest as a kind of bogy-man, an enemy of religious education, but the Dean said that he had come to discover in him one of the most genial and courteous of men. His greatest service, however, probably was in the pastorate which he undertook at the age of twenty-two and in which he remained until he was approaching his eightieth birthday. This "Cromwell of the Free Churches" would bring with him into the sick-room an atmosphere of green pastures and still waters. As the late Professor Elmslie, his friend and neighbor, testified: "From all parts of the country anxious parents write to him about the son or daughter who has been lost in London and of whom they have heard nothing for long weary months. Night after night, after the toils of the hard day, Dr. Clifford goes out, like his Master, to seek and to save them that are lost."

Throughout his course he was an optimist. In one of his lectures a Social Democrat in the audience objected to his assertion that the world is getting better. "I don't think it is," protested the critic. "But I know it is," retorted Dr. Clifford. "I know that when I was eleven I was called at six o'clock in the morning to work twelve or fourteen hours in a lace factory, and I know that no boy of eleven will be called at six o'clock tomorrow morning to be forced to work in any factory in the land."

It is not chiefly as a great preacher and orator that this Baptist minister of

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London will take his place among the historic figures of the Free Churches of England, but as an encourager and inspirer of a multitude of men and women.

Parent-Teacher Associations

Two outstanding factors in the origin of the Nation-wide organization of Parent-Teacher Associations suggest the ideal of this comparatively new organization, which now has community clubs scattered throughout the country and forty-six State branches, with National headquarters at Washington. The first factor is the recent inclusion in the public school curriculum of such practical subjects as domestic science, health, agriculture, etc., which extend over into the home life of the child and demand parental co-operation if the instruction is to be most effective. The second is the vast increase of foreign homes in America and the fact that lack of adjustment in such homes is often a tragic handicap to the children at school. In remote country districts, in Main Street towns, and in large cities the members meet to talk over such local problems as involve both home and school interests vitally. The work of the Associations is not concerned with class-room matters as such, but with those personal and community problems which are becoming absorbed more and more into our public education scheme.

If health instruction is to mean anything, for instance, a teacher of hygiene needs the active support of parents in encouraging children to observe simple rules of healthful living. Cooking and sewing classes obviously benefit by a close relation to such work in the homes of the pupils. Recreation, school gardens, lunchrooms, and savings banks require the attention of both parents and teachers. In these overlapping realms of home and school, parents and teachers have joined hands in some very specific achievements and have stimulated also those mutual sympathies and ideals by which all education benefits. Better buildings and equipment have been secured. The discovery and treatment of such handicaps as defective sight and hearing of pupils have been initiated in many schools by the Parent-Teacher Associations. Hot lunches have been instituted in isolated school-houses on the Dakota prairies, and New York immigrant children have been weaned from a diet of sausage and dill pickles. Supervised dances and other forms of entertainment have helped to keep young people from undesirable associations and have encouraged the spirit of youth among parents.

The plan of organization is simple, the idea being to pass along helpful experiences and to keep alive a practical enthusiasm for school and community welfare. Printed reports of the different branches are made as suggestive as possible and include hints and outlines for special activities. The danger of parental interference in school methods and policies is perhaps not always lacking, but it seems not to have proved the menace that some critics predicted. As a neighborly, community affair the organization provides a natural and friendly means of Americanization in the better sense of that much-abused term. And its accomplishments in the last five years indicate that such parent-teacher co-operation is practical, cultural, and democratic.

An Incident, Not a Quarrel

When the notorious rum-runner Tomaka was seized by a United States governmental vessel outside the three-mile limit and brought into the port of New York despite a show of resistance by the Tomaka, newspaper writers not well versed in international law foresaw serious international complications between this country and Great Britain. Now, after interchange of information between the authorities of the two countries, there is no appearance whatever of anything like an international quarrel because of this seizure.

It is a well-established general principle of international law that if subjects of one country abuse their national status and their national flag to bring about serious violation of the laws of another, that second country may remonstrate, and then, if the first country refuses or neglects to provide a remedy, the second country may itself act and may even use such force as is absolutely necessary to prevent the continuance of the injury.

Applying this principle to abuse of the three-mile limit, the precedent which most nearly fits the case is one in which Great Britain through her Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, declared that it could not object to the seizure of a British vessel, the Araunah, by Russian authorities six miles from the nearest land, on the charge of violating the law as to killing seals. This admission, made against British subjects by Great Britain, was based on the fact that, although the Araunah herself was outside the three-mile limit, she was carrying on illicit sealing by means of her own boats, which entered the proscribed waters.

This is a close parallel to what happens off our coast when foreign vessels laden with liquor keep just outside the three-mile limit and, in some cases at least, use their own boats in promoting the transferal of liquor to our coast. It is understood that this state of facts is a perfectly adequate defense to any criticism of our Government for seizing the Tomaka. An unofficial statement from Washington declares that our Government never has relinquished its claim to the right of search and seizure of any ship "hovering" off the shore, whether the vessel is inside or outside the three-mile limit, when the vessel or its crew or boats are detected in discharging cargo in an unlawful way.

Furthermore, it is by no means certain that the Tomaka is a genuine British vessel. It is intimated very strongly that examination will show that the British registry of the Tomaka was obtained on false representation. So far as is known, no formal protest has been made by the British Government against the seizure of the Tomaka, and to all appearances the incident is not stirring up ill feeling.

There is no connection between this incident and the negotiations which have been going on between the two countries for an agreement by which the three-mile limit should be extended to twelve miles by mutual consent in order to check the scandalous abuse of the three-mile-limit privilege by what are called bootleg kings, like the man McCoy, an American citizen, who was captured with the Tomaka and frankly admits that he has been smuggling liquor into this country contrary to law and amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. This proposal still remains under consideration and negotiation through the State Departments of the two countries. It is reported that the British Government is somewhat perturbed by the fear lest, if it agree to the extension of the limit, the proposed compensatory concession to be given by us—namely, permission to British vessels to bring liquor into American ports under seal for use on return voyages—may not be possible because of adverse opinions as to its legality, either already rendered by the United States Supreme Court or considered probable in

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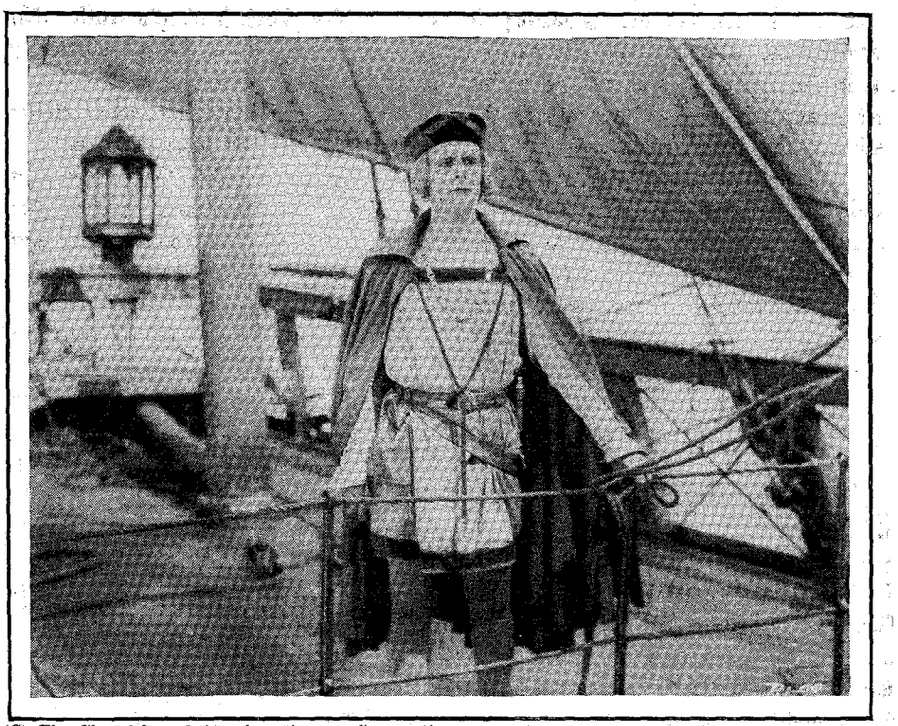
the future because of positions already taken. Just how this difficulty is to be met is pretty hard to say, for most assuredly our Supreme Court is not going to make or alter decisions in order to facilitate international bargaining.

Europe's Politics and American Independence

DURING the political campaign in Great Britain, in which Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin has been submitting the record of his Government to the verdict of the voters, the international political situation in Europe has remained virtually unchanged. It is true that during these days there seem to have been signs of reconciliation between the British and French points of view. Sir John Bradbury, the British representative on the Reparations Commission, who has been very outspoken in his hostility to the French policy, returned recently to Paris with what he called an olive branch. Great Britain has agreed to an inquiry into Germany's capacity to pay reparations on the conditions which France had set. This seems to have been partly in response to concessions made by the French Government and partly in consideration of the fact that the British Government did not wish to face an election while it seemed able neither to persuade the French Government of the wisdom of its own policies nor to carry on a Continental policy apart from France. British diplomats have never hesitated to turn sharp corners in their course whenever circumstances seemed to indicate the wisdom of a change, however abrupt.

In the meantime Germany has seen Dr. Albert, once the head of the German propaganda system in the United States, fail in the attempt to secure a Cabinet, and the apparently successful attempt of Wilhelm Marx, the Centrist leader, to form a Cabinet with Gustav Stresemann, the former Chancellor, as Foreign Minister. In this new Cabinet the Social Democrats decline to participate and to it the Nationalists have refused to give any aid.

In his speech before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, in celebration of the centenary of the Monroe Doctrine, Secretary Hughes outlined the foreign policy of the United States in a way which commanded attention in Europe and gave little foundation for either the hope or the fear that the United States would soon be found attempting to direct European international politics. In particular, two sentences are worthy of quotation: "We refuse to commit ourselves in advance with respect to employment of the power of the United States in unknown contingencies. We reserve our judgment to act upon occasion as our sense of duty permits." This statement is entirely in accord with the policy adopted through the Four-Power Treaty in the Pacific, for in that there is no committal to the employment of the power of the United States in an unknown contingency. Europeans who are hoping for the intervention of the United States in the European situation to their own advantage are naturally disappointed by this attitude.



(C) The Chronicles of America Pictures Corporation

Christopher Columbus on the deck of his flagship, the caravel Santa Maria, in the moving-picture play "Columbus"

Columbus on the Screen

AMERICAN history may sometime be taught or at least illustrated by moving pictures. An ambitious effort in this direction is under way. The Chronicles of America photoplays, planned by the Yale University Press with the approval and aid of the University authorities, will include thirty-two films, each aiming to show picturesquely and dramatically some striking episode or important event of our history. Columbus, Jamestown, the coming of the Mayflower, the advance in the Northwest, are some of the subjects, and the story is to be brought down to the surrender at Appomattox. This follows and supplements visually the colossal series of fifty volumes published by the Yale University Press which had for its purpose "to present the entire history of our country in living form, through a continuity of short narratives, each having a unity of its own, but all articulated and so related that the reader will not only be entertained by the story in each but will also be given a real vision of his country from the beginning to the present day."

"Columbus," the first of the photoplays, was completed after about a year's work; it was first shown at a private view; then, quite recently, it has been exhibited in the usual commercial way in New York. "Jamestown" is also completed, but not yet "released."

There is a perfectly natural human tendency to suspect that anything that is educational must be dull. "Columbus" is not theatrical in plot; but the unadorned, simple story of ambition, thwarted hope, the sudden opening of the way, the setting forth in tiny vessels on unknown seas, the sailors' mutinies and despair, the "Land Ho!" cry, the disembarking with cross and sword—all this is not void of true drama. The authors and producers did well not to embellish history with fiction to induce thrill. The audiences (to judge from one audience carefully observed) were evidently intently interested; they were not excited, perhaps, but certainly they did not seem restless or tired.

The plan of showing significant epi-

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odes rather than continuous history is ertainly the right method. If carried ut in the whole series as well as in this irst essay, the result will accomplish the lesire of those who have lavished time, rt, and scholarly accuracy "to make nore real and vivid to Americans of the resent day and to coming generations he history and traditions of our country through the faithful presentation of mportant events in our development as - nation."

Not American Dirt

NOTHING can have great potentiality for good without having also great potentiality for evil. The automobile has substituted comfort or hardship and neighborliness for isolation for uncounted thousands; but it has also brought a new means of escape for the burglar and bandit and a new resource for the bootlegger and smuggler. The printing-press can reproduce appeals to the passion and prejudice as rapidly as it can reproduce appeals to reason and good will. So the theater is capable of stimulating the imagination of men and women and children either to ascend to the heights or to descend to the depths. Like the printing-press and the automobile, the stage is good or evil according to the use to which it is put.

Of undiscriminating condemnation the theater has had more than its share. Too commonly the very people who are most sensitive to its evils deprive themselves of the power of curing them by declining to recognize and approve its virtues.

It is not, therefore, with any intent of condemning the theater as a whole, or even of suggesting that evil prevails over good in it, that we wish to commend the frankness and vigor with which the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church has attacked some of the most flagrant offenses which theatrical managers in New York have been guilty of. The attack by this Board will lose its force somewhat in the minds of many fair-minded people because the Methodist Church has been associated in their minds with indiscriminate condemnation of the stage as such, and because official promotion of temperance, prohibition, and public morals is in their minds frequently associated with fanaticism and intolerance. What this Board says, however, of certain aspects of the theater now in New York is simple truth. No one who wishes to face facts realistically can disregard these statements.

Probably the most notorious offense against the common sense of decency is in one show which the Board cites. In that, it says, "girls troop down to the footlights, naked from the waist up and practically naked from the waist down—don't call it nude, just plain naked." Other shows, however, offend in the same way. They are appeals, not to any sense of art or beauty for its own sake, but to sensuality.

What the Board says of such shows, as well as of plays which publicly make sport of woman's honor and cover intimate human relations with the smut of low suggestion, is worth quoting:

> In years past there has been dirt upon the American stage, but it has been American dirt. It has been foulness which Americans could understand and which, while it represented what was lowest in American life, was still human and not beastly.
>
> At present shows are on the New York stage which are as foreign to America as anything which would be tolerated in Suez.

The Methodist Board quotes with the implication of approval the suggestion of James S. Metcalfe, known for his former dramatic criticisms in "Life." Mr. Metcalfe in the course of an article in the "Theatre Magazine" for November points out that censorship of the theater has been possible only since the theater has come under the control of commercialism. In other words, the domination of the theater by money-makers invites the rescue from that domination by substituting a domination of the theater by the state. Smut and nudity are on the stage because from the commercial point of view they are what the public wants. "Doesn't the money talk?" Though the most money perhaps has been made by the cleanest plays, "clean plays which make money are hard to find," and "require brains and artistic effort;" while "smut, immorality, and indecency are easy to command." Mr. Metcalfe seems to think that it is too late to ward off a theater censorship unless what he calls "the theatrical monopoly" will "sweep the American stage free from dirt" by decreeing that it will book no shows that are dirty, immoral, or indecent.

It is time that American opinion found some way to banish from the stage indecency which the Board we have quoted characterizes rightly as "alien."

Choose Citizens, Not "Let Them In"

ONE of the imperative problems the new Congress must face is that of immigration. A bill proposed by Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration Committee strikes at the root of the trouble if it faithfully carries out Mr. Johnson's declaration that under it "all socially inadequate aliens contemplating emigration to the United States shall be weeded out at the source and that the burden of proof as to inadequacy, delinquency, and criminal tendencies shall be placed hereafter on the alien rather than on the United States."

If to this were added that we should talk more about selecting immigrants and less about rejecting them; that we should have a policy, not mere rules; and that we should think less of the number and more of the quality of the immigrants—we should then be getting at the problem in the only truly sensible way.

Selection, inspection, and distribution are the points to be guarded. Three years ago, in discussing the subject, The Outlook suggested that possibly we could learn something on these matters from our northern neighbor, Canada. Those who read Stanley Frost's article in this issue of The Outlook and that published last week will be convinced that this country may well study the Canadian system. It is not probable that we should follow it in every detail, but it is certainly working to bring Canada the kind of material she wants to have. As Mr. Frost says: "Canada looks over the immigration offered in the great warehouse of the world and selects what she can best use."

The Canadian system is remarkably flexible, and the men who are carrying it out exercise wide and full responsibility. In almost all cases the decision made by the agent abroad in touch with the emigrants stands; the right of appeal to the high governmental authority is rarely used. The Canadian administration and its agents act in unison. Changes in decisions as to what kind of workers shall come in and where they shall go are made constantly to meet the actual conditions; this year, for instance, Mr. Frost tells us that nine changes were made during the first three months. All this is quite different from our red tape and letter-of-the-law system. So also is the fact that Canada precisely reverses

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the principle of our Contract Labor Law; that is, she admits workers for whom employment is waiting, while we refuse to let workers in if they have accepted positions here. Canada's method of dealing with the danger of cheap labor and excess of labor is simply to cut immigration off as soon as the situation makes it economically desirable.

So with the rule that immigrants shall be chosen rather than grudgingly let in. Every Canadian agent at a point abroad whence emigrants start requires answers to a long list of questions; unless they pass the question papers as satisfactory, the ship-owning companies will not sell tickets to the emigrants, because if they do they know it is almost certain that those particular emigrants will be rejected when they reach Canada and will be reshipped at the companies' expense. Selection in Canada is a very real thing. The head of her Immigration Department says, "We do not see that any one has a natural right to be admitted." Theoretically the right to reject rests with the Governor in Council; as a reality, however, the agent abroad and the agent in Canada, working for the same end, carry out the Canadian policy and are very rarely overruled by higher authority. The Governor in Council may cut off arbitrarily emigration to Canada from any country. This, however, is rarely done. The aliens know what kinds of workers are needed in Canada, and know also what kinds are not wanted. Almost all those who sail know precisely where they are going; seventy-five per cent are ticketed to the places of employment; out of nearly forty thousand persons who came to Canada from Great Britain in a year only one hundred and fifty were turned back.

Congress will find it impossible to reconcile entirely the opposing views of those who feel that high wages and the scarcity of workers require that the bars should be let down and of those who think that the undesirable aliens even now coming in are lowering American citizenship. The solution is evident: Select (not accept) the desirable emigrants abroad and see that no others come in; put character, thrift, and ability to work for family and country above theoretic considerations; minimize red tape and inflexible rules and regulations; keep out politics; remember always that this is a human, not an arithmetical, problem. In short, follow Canada's example when she does what her Secretary of Immigration describes in these words: "It seems a very simple thing to say that Canada herself has a right to choose what people shall come in here, to choose them in their own interest, and to see that they are suitable and desirable and will be valuable to her in every way."

For an Impartial Inquiry

LAST summer a Grand Jury of New York City requested the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York to make an immediate investigation into the activities of the Anti-Saloon League of the State of New York.

The Board of Directors of the New York Anti-Saloon League issued a rejoinder which contained the following statement:

"Any such palpably political move started by a legislative body will be accepted at once as an overt act constituting a declaration of war against the approximately 5,000 Protestant churches of this State committed to dry enforcement and represented by this Board. . . . We know the temper of these churches. They have often been hard to arouse. But once aroused they act thoroughly."

At the time The Outlook was severely criticised by Mr. Anderson and other men with whom The Outlook has tried to co-operate to secure the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, because it declared that the Anti-Saloon League should not resist investigation, but challenge it, welcome it, accept it as an opportunity to dissipate suspicion and to bring confusion upon its enemies and the enemies of its cause. The Anti-Saloon League charged that the action of the Grand Jury was a piece of political plotting, and The Outlook felt that, if this was the case, a public investigation by the Legislature, with the people of the State as a jury, was the best possible way to discredit the League's accusers.

The Directors of the New York Anti-Saloon League have just issued another statement dealing with this controversy. It comes to us with a letter from Mr. Anderson in which he says:

> I am especially calling your attention to this action of our State Board of Directors in the light of the hostility and unwarranted criticism which you published a number of months ago indicating that the League is afraid of an investigation.

The statement to which Mr. Anderson refers is an open appeal, not to the Legislature of the State of New York, but to the "Republican majority of the New York Assembly." This statement, under three heads, makes specific charges against the New York District Attorney's office and some of the judges of New York County, alleges racial and ecclesiastical hostility to the League, and specifically implies—if it does not allege—hostility on the part of Jews and Irish Catholics to the dry Protestant churches. It begins as follows:

> The Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League, officially representing approximately five thousand Protestant churches in the State of New York in their fight for dry enforcement, requests that you order an investigation for the purpose of securing information indicated in points one, two, and three following.
>
> The Anti-Saloon League is not only not opposed to any investigation which is honest and thorough but it actually desires an investigation which will be complete and in good faith; first, because of the benefit accruing to it from publication of the facts which will answer the libels in circulation respecting it and its operations; second, because of the effect upon public sentiment of disclosure of the truth respecting the activity of the forces opposing the League.
>
> We request an investigation by the Assembly for the double reason that its increased Republican majority in connection with the recent sweeping dry victories following the outrage attempted upon the agent of the dry churches reflects a mandate from the people in condemnation of dry repeal and all activity in the promotion of it, and for the further reason that an honest, thorough, fearless investigation will, we believe, disclose connection of the wet New York City Democratic majority leader of the State Senate with the conspiracy against the dry Protestant churches, their agency, and their representative.

Somehow this appeal to a portion of the State Legislature, which is admittedly and politically favorable to the League, does not seem to be quite consistent with the League's previous action. It is a heinous political crime for the wet District Attorney of New York to appeal to the Senate and Assembly of New York to investigate the League. It is a thing to be commended, according to Mr. Anderson, for the League to appeal to the dry majority of the Assembly for judgment upon the wet Democrats of New York City. We confess that the opening sentence of the third paragraph, from the statement by the Directors of the Anti-Saloon League, seems to us a

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bit naïve. Would it not be fair to translate it into the following sentence:

> Now that our friends are in power, we appeal to them for judgment upon our enemies.

The inquiry which the League proposes would not serve to give the League a clean bill of health, nor would it provide the League with convincing testimony concerning the guilt of its opponents; for such an investigation would be made the football of party politics and racial and religious prejudice. No investigation should be asked for through the medium of a party majority. It is true that the League statement says:

> If the investigating committee is sufficiently clothed with power and there is adequate assurance that the investigation will be sweeping, exhaustive, and conclusive, including the activity of the wets and the enemies as well as the friends of the Anti-Saloon League, the Board of Directors hereby volunteers in behalf of the League the assistance of its staff and organization in making available to your committee every fact respecting the nature and operations of the League in which the public can possibly have any legitimate concern.

In spite of this paragraph, the whole tenor of the appeal is for a partial and partisan, not an impartial and non-partisan, inquiry. We are still hoping for evidence that the Anti-Saloon League of New York would welcome an impartial inquiry into its activities, as well as into the whole question of the enforcement of the Prohibition Law. We still believe that such an inquiry would help mightily toward solving the tremendously difficult problem of dry enforcement in New York State.

Walter Hines Page

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE life of the distinguished American to honor whose memory we have gathered this afternoon ought to hearten the faith of those who believe in democracy. Walter Hines Page was both a devout and a delightful democrat. He showed that a man of good taste, intellectual power, classical culture, statesmanlike capacity, and genius for leadership may spring from the soil as well as from a pedigreed lineage. He showed, too, that such a spirit as his may mature unspoiled by the hurly-burly of life and does not need an aristocratic atmosphere in which to grow unless it be the aristocracy of plain living and high thinking.

There is a school of philosophy which holds that, while democracy may increase the average of human comfort and happiness, it levels down the highest types of human beings in the process of raising the lowest types. Even so wise and eminent an authority as James Bryce thought that mediocrity is the greatest danger that social and political democracy has to face. Certainly Walter Page was neither humdrum nor mediocre, although he sprang from pioneer soil and pioneer parentage. His ancestors for several generations were of good stock, but his father was of the pioneer variety of man, "battling with the logs in the Cape Fear River," his biographer tells us, "or penetrating the virgin pine forest, felling trees and converting its raw material to the uses of a growing civilization; like many of the Page breed, this Page was a giant in size and in strength, as sound morally and physically as the mighty forests in which a considerable part of his life was spent, brave, determined, aggressive, domineering almost to the point of intolerance, deeply religious and abstemious—a mixture of the frontiersman and the Old Testament prophet."

Walter Hines Page, son of this pioneer, found himself in 1865, at ten years of age, in the home of a family formerly comparatively rich but reduced by the Civil War to comparative poverty. Nevertheless the future Ambassador to England was sent to school, probably at considerable self-sacrifice on the part of the family. This was a common experience in the life of Southern boys of that time. After an experimental and unsatisfactory trial of a college in North Carolina, his native State, he came to Randolph-Macon, where his classical training, under the inspiration and leadership of that great teacher Thomas R. Price, was so good that when he was not quite twenty-one years of age he won a fellowship in Greek at the newly established Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. At one time he intended to be a Methodist minister; later he changed his plan to that of training himself to be a professor of Greek; but his love for Greek was the passionate love of a man of letters, and not the cold, platonic affection of a grammarian or philologist. So he rebelled when the adverb πρίν was assigned to him, and he was told to study its grammatical variations from the time of Homer down to the Byzantine writers. He believed, thank Heaven, that literature is the expression of light and life, not of dust and death.

Although his love of Greek poetry, and indeed of poetry in general, remained with him throughout his life, he was really not a classicist, but a thoroughgoing modern absorbed in the problems and progress of contemporary life. It was therefore the most natural thing in the world for him to become a journalist. In pursuit of this chosen profession he wandered about the country, editing here and there and writing newspaper correspondence from this place and that. But it was not until he took hold as editor of the "Forum," a monthly periodical like the English "Fortnightly" and "Contemporary" reviews, that he began to make a National reputation. Under his editorship the "Forum" achieved an unprecedented success simply because of his gift of keeping in touch with the most vital, and therefore the most interesting, problems and events of the time. From the "Forum" Page was called to the editorship of the "Atlantic Monthly," in which

RANDOLPH - MACON COLLEGE, at Ashland, Virginia, has the honor of having on the roll of its graduates one of the greatest servants of the Republic, Walter Hines Page. As a memorial to him Randolph-Macon College has chosen a library to be known by his name. For the dedication of the Walter Hines Page Library on December 5 the College invited Mr. Lawrence F. Abbott, Contributing Editor of The Outlook, to deliver the dedicatory address. It is this address which we here print as Mr. Abbott's contribution to The Outlook this week.—THE EDITORS.

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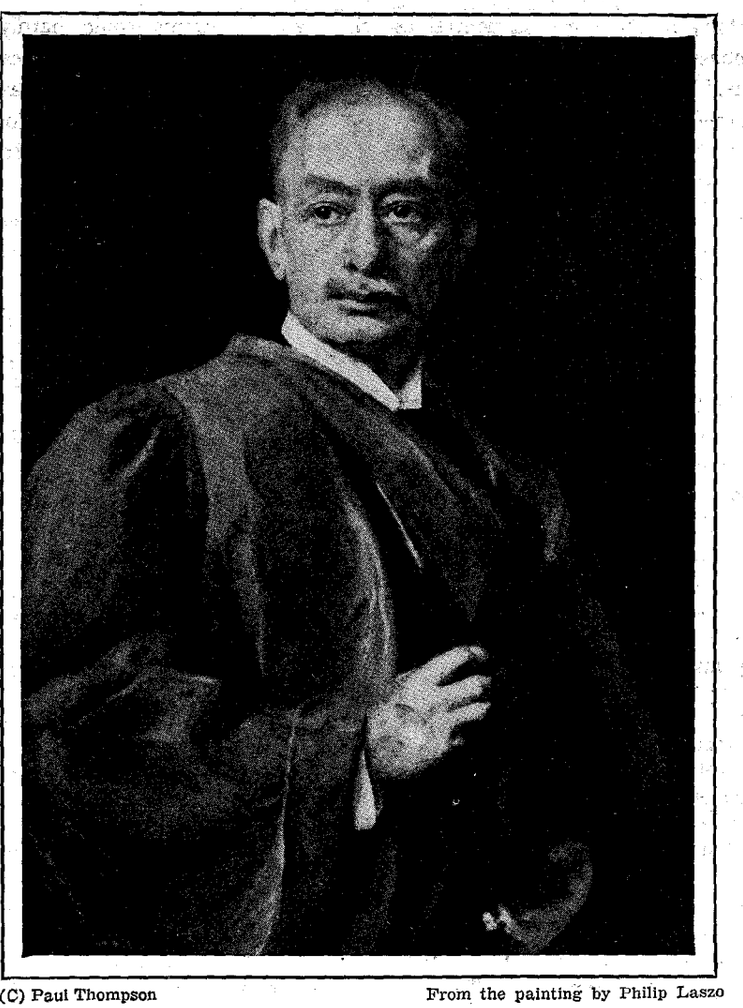
position he had been preceded by some of the most distinguished figures in the history of American literature—among them James Russell Lowell, William Dean Howells, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich. In this position he succeeded just as he had in the editorial chair of the "Forum," because of his passion for life and his aversion to metaphysical scholasticism. The present proprietor and editor of the "Atlantic," Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, characterizes Walter Page in this vivid fashion:

> Were a visitant from another sphere to ask me for the incarnation of those qualities we love to call American, I should turn to a familiar gallery of my memory and point to the living portrait that hangs there of Walter Page. A sort of foursquareness, bluntness, it seemed to some; an uneasy, often explosive energy; a disposition to underrate fine-drawn nicenesses of all sorts; ingrained Yankee common sense checking his vaulting enthusiasm; enormous self-confidence; impatience of failure—all of these were in him; and he was besides affectionate to a fault, devoted to his country, his family, his craft—a strong, bluff, tender man.

From Boston Page went to New York and formed a partnership with Frank N. Doubleday, that developed into the successful and influential firm of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Company, in which his eldest son, Arthur, is so well carrying on his father's ideals. He established the "World's Work," a monthly periodical whose prime function, to use his own words, is to interpret "the new impulse in American life, the new feeling of nationality, our coming to realize ourselves." For, he added, "to my mind there is greater promise in democracy than men of any preceding period ever dared to dream of—aggressive democracy—growth by action."

For twelve years he devoted himself to his publishing and editorial work and to an equal amount of civic work outside—especially in the field of education. As an active member of the General Education Board he became engrossed in plans and activities for the improvement of education and of agriculture in his native South. This work required not only the kind of fundamental education, philosophy, and literature, both modern and ancient, which he received as a young man, but it also demanded the exercise and development of a statesmanlike grasp of social and political problems.

I do not suppose that many people outside of his intimates regarded Walter Page in this stage of his career as a statesman; I know that at that time I never thought of him as a statesman. I knew him, respected him, liked him, admired him; but looked upon him simply as a gifted and influential member of my own chosen trade—a journalist. I well remember my feeling of surprise when in the spring of 1913 it was announced that he had been selected by President Wilson to be Ambassador to Great Britain. So far as I knew, he had never held any political office; he had never been engaged in any political mission; he was ten times as outspoken as any diplomatist I had ever met. He was "a strong, bluff, tender man." I thought of a British Ambassador in terms of Lord Palmerston, Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery. How was this combination of Southern rebelliousness and Yankee bluntness to get on at the Court of St. James's? Well, the record shows how he got on as an Ambassador! To quote the words of Theodore Roosevelt, written on March 1, 1918, "he represented America in London during these trying years as no other ambassador in London has ever represented us with the exception of Charles Francis Adams during the Civi War."



(C) Paul Thompson — From the painting by Philip Laszo

Walter Hines Page

The story of Walter Page's Ambassadorship is one of the most human and dramatic in diplomatic history. It is impossible to give even a summary of it in a brief memorial address. All that can be said is that the story related by himself in his own intimate and private letters, which have been woven into a coherent narrative with literary skill and good taste by his biographer, Mr. Burton Hendrick, is as absorbing as any novel. For nearly three years of his five years' mission he was the representative of a neutral country in the midst of the greatest war that civilization has ever known. But in the most hopeless and discouraging situation in which any ambassador ever found himself, believing that the democratic institutions, which were to him a kind of religion, were in imminent danger of destruction, he went on doing his daily duty, "waging neutrality," as he called it. He was scrupulously correct in all his official actions while his country, to his sickening distress, was outside the pale of the conflict. "Neutrality!" he once exclaimed; "there is

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nothing in the world so neutral as this Embassy. Neutrality takes up all our time." But in a private letter to his brother he expressed the deepest feeling of his heart. "Neutrality," he wrote, "is a quality of government—an artificial unit. When a war comes, a government must go in it or stay out of it. It must make a declaration to the world of its attitude. That's all that neutrality is. A government can be neutral, but no man can be." His secretaries and subordinates knew very well the depth of his personal feeling, as an incident related by his biographer reveals. Mr. Hendrick writes:

> Except to his most intimate companions, he said little, for he represented a Nation that was neutral; but the defeat of the Germans added liveliness to his step, gave a keener sparkle to his eye, and even brought back some of his old familiar gayety of spirit. One day the Ambassador was lunching with Mr. Laughlin [the First Secretary of the Embassy] and one or two other friends.
>
> "We did pretty well in that Battle of the Marne, didn't we?" he said.
>
> "Isn't that remark slightly unneutral, Mr. Ambassador?" asked Mr. Laughlin.
>
> At this a roar of laughter went up from the table that could be heard for a considerable distance.

During this painful period of neutrality he performed an act of statesmanship which deserves to be remembered as one of the great diplomatic episodes of all time, but which is in danger of being overlooked because of the very lightness and deftness of his touch and the underlying humor of his spirit. In 1915 the tension between Great Britain and the United States became dangerously acute because of the seizure by Great Britain of neutral ships and cargoes. Congress had passed a law permitting foreign-built ships to be purchased by American citizens and to sail under the American flag. An obnoxious German-American, a citizen of Michigan, shrewdly saw an opportunity of embroiling Great Britain and the United States, perhaps even of causing a warlike rupture between them. He purchased a German steamship, the Dacia, placed her under the American flag, loaded her with cotton, and publicly announced that he proposed to take the cargo to Germany. England could not let this "dare" pass unnoticed. But if she seized this vessel, as her owner intended that she should, the pro-Germans and anti-British would have raised such a storm of protest that an already irritated Congress could hardly have refrained from threatening gestures that, at the very least, would have made it difficult, if not impossible, for us to become later an ally of Great Britain in the war. Mr. Hendrick says:

> When matters had reached this pass, Page one day dropped into the Foreign Office.
>
> "Have you ever heard of the British fleet, Sir Edward?" he asked.
>
> Grey admitted that he had, though the question obviously puzzled him.
>
> "Yes," Page went on musingly, "we've all heard of the British fleet. Perhaps we have heard too much about it. Don't you think it's had too much advertising?"
>
> The Foreign Secretary looked at Page with an expression that implied a lack of confidence in his sanity.
>
> "But have you ever heard of the French fleet?" the American went on. "France has a fleet too, I believe."
>
> Sir Edward granted that.
>
> "Don't you think the French fleet ought to have a little advertising?"
>
> "What on earth are you talking about?"
>
> "Well," said Page, "there's the Dacia. Why not let the French fleet seize it and get some advertising?"

Sir Edward Grey received the suggestion gleefully. A French cruiser did go out and seize the Dacia, and there wasn't a ripple of excitement in the United States, for we were all in love with France then and thought that France could do no wrong. Thus behind the scenes, by the application of his abounding common sense, Ambassador Page paved the way for our later union with the British army and navy. Who knows but that this apparently simple suggestion was really one of the great victories of the war?

I do not, however, mean to give the impression that Walter Page should be remembered, or that we are remembering him to-day, because he was an adventitious figure in a momentous conflict of arms. He was much more than that. His war letters constitute a human document revealing with the greatest frankness the workings of the heart and mind of a man who loved and believed in life, and life more abundant. Page was essentially a literary man—that is to say, he believed that literature is the expression of life. His love of literature, his love of democracy, and his combination of these two affections are revealed in a paper which he contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" in November, 1907, entitled "The Writer and the University." He regarded writing as not merely an art, but as a craft. He felt that every educated man should be trained in the craft, leaving the literature of supernatural gifts to take care of itself. He had an unshaken faith in American democracy, but he yearned to have it an intelligent and cultivated democracy. "I verily believe," he said, "that vigorous post-graduate schools for the professional training of writers would attract a number of our most capable youth, would put a new life into literary study at our colleges, by setting up a high working standard instead of merely theoretical standards, would lift the practice and dignify the calling of the professional writer, and would bring our academic life into a more helpful relation to the production of literature and build up the speech of the people. It might again become the mark of an educated American gentleman that he should write well, and a test of an American scholar that he should be more than a vast, dumb Teutonic voracity—be also a man of some gifts and graces in the democracy in which he lives, a democracy whose intellectual masters yet are masters of the people's speech."

Page was familiar with poetry and prose of both ancient and modern times. But he was very far from a highbrow. He wrote in terse and pulsating English that lives and moves and breathes. He was not afraid of metaphors taken from life, or even of slang phrases when they expressed his meaning. "I don't mind telling you," he wrote to his old publishing and editorial colleagues, "that the more I see just how great statesmen work and manage great governments, . . . the more I admire the methods of the Long Island farmers. . . . The sheer stupidity of governments is amazing. They are all so human, so mighty human. I wouldn't be a government for any earthly consideration. I'd rather be a brindled dog and trot under the wagon."

No discouragements could quench his sense of humor. His friendly comments upon the little queernesses of English social and domestic life are constantly cropping out. And yet the English liked him, partly perhaps because of his frank and unconcealed love and admiration for his own country. An important official of the British Foreign Office once said: "I think that Mr. Page is perhaps the greatest gentleman I have eve
He has only one possible comp
this distinction—and that is Ar
four." And Arthur Balfour s

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Page had left England for his deathbed at home: "I loved that man; I almost wept when he left England."

Walter Page died before he reached his sixty-fourth birthday, killed in the war as much as if he had been the victim of a German shell in a trench on the western front. His countrymen respected him, but during the war they did not know him as well as they knew some of the other great civilian figures of the conflict—Cardinal Mercier, for example. The two volumes of his "Life and Letters," a noble contribution to biographical literature, reveal to American readers that they, like the Belgians, had a representative near the fighting front wh loved human liberty and the divine right of man with a devotion, an understand ing, a wise simplicity, and a freedom fro cant and artificiality well entitling him t such tributes of honor and affection a that which this college, his Alma Mater is bestowing upon his memory to-day.

Lyman Abbott as a Preacher

By HARRY T. BAKER

Associate Professor of English in Goucher College

ALTHOUGH I heard Lyman Abbott preach only a few times, at Harvard University and Smith College, I retain a most vivid recollection of those occasions. He seemed to me a remarkable example of the persuasiveness of personality. He had no artificial oratory, no self-consciousness. On the last Sunday afternoon that I listened to him, in 1919, I watched with great interest the effect of his words on the young women whom he was addressing. Like myself, they had fallen under the spell of his personality. The intense but quiet sincerity of his manner permeated them visibly, moment by moment. He was telling his experience as a religious thinker, from youth to age. The fundamentals which he laid before them were excessively simple and practical. There was little talk of dogma, but a very frank discussion of the doubts which beset young people when their minds are awakened and stimulated by college studies and the college atmosphere. Without urging them, he asked them to be honest and fearless in facing religious questions. He told them how he himself had faced these problems and how he was no longer troubled by them. Yet he still avoided any dogmatic settlement of them.

There was no sectarian flavor in his teaching; and how difficult it is to avoid this most of us know. What he conveyed to his youthful audience was a serene assurance of happiness. He was a living example of his gospel. He was so obviously a speaker from a spiritual world that all of us gained a sense of a possible triumph over the fitful fever of this life. It was like a confidential talk around a dinner table; and so informal were his methods that a careless observer might conclude that this was no sermon at all. If so, it was the highest compliment that could be paid to him. His addresses reminded me of no others from the pulpit.

They were permeated with intellectuality and entirely devoid of the sentimental, the trite, and the vapid. No other preacher gave me the impression of having so successfully thought out his problems; certainly no other conveyed so much thought to his audience. Yet the atmosphere was not one of mere intellectuality. It reminded me subtly of some of the lines in Whittier's hymns—which I have always thought the quintessence of religion. He knew the still dews of quietness and of assurance. And he had a magical way of imparting them to his hearers. Much of his talk was of conduct. He forbore to denounce or warn; he shared with us his experience of difficult matters until they seemed capable, after all, of solution.

As I analyze his method now—if he may be said to have had a method—I believe his impressiveness was due chiefly to his unobtrusive wisdom coupled with a penetration of personality which carried his truths alive into the heart. There was no offensive didacticism about him, no professional preacher's attitude. We were reasoning together, aided by a quiet assurance beyond reason—an assurance that glowed in his face and flowed perceptibly through his voice. It was a voice low-pitched, mellow, not carrying very far, but heard by all be-

The Roosevelt Memorial Association wishes to set upon its records its sorrow at the death of its charter member, Dr. Lyman Abbott:

We would be moved to do this if only out of consideration for the place this venerable man occupied in American life; but we are further inspired by the unique relation Dr. Abbott had to Mr. Roosevelt when both were living and were associated with especial intimacy in the common leadership of good causes. During Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency, and during the years of both private and public life preceding his Presidency, his friends were familiar with many episodes which reflected the fact that he was a constant reader of The Outlook, and found in it not only stimulus, guidance, and support for his positions on political and ethical issues, but also entertainment and inspiration from its literary quality.

Later, when Mr. Roosevelt, on retiring from public life, sought that form of private vocation which would at once provide him with the most agreeable personal relations, and the most acceptable and effective channel through which to carry on his appeal to the best American thought, he chose, from among almost countless opportunities pressed upon him, to attach himself to the staff of The Outlook under the editorship of the man whose wisdom he relied upon, whose character he admired, and whose long years of sound leadership had built up the confidence of a great and loyal following of readers. Mr. Roosevelt's intimates knew that he had for Dr. Abbott a unique affection which reflected itself in deference and regard for a fine personality; and also a trust in those ideals and those conclusions on public questions which were the fruit of Dr. Abbott's elevated spirit and sound processes of thought.

Be it resolved, that copies of this tribute be suitably prepared and sent to the members of Dr. Abbott's family.

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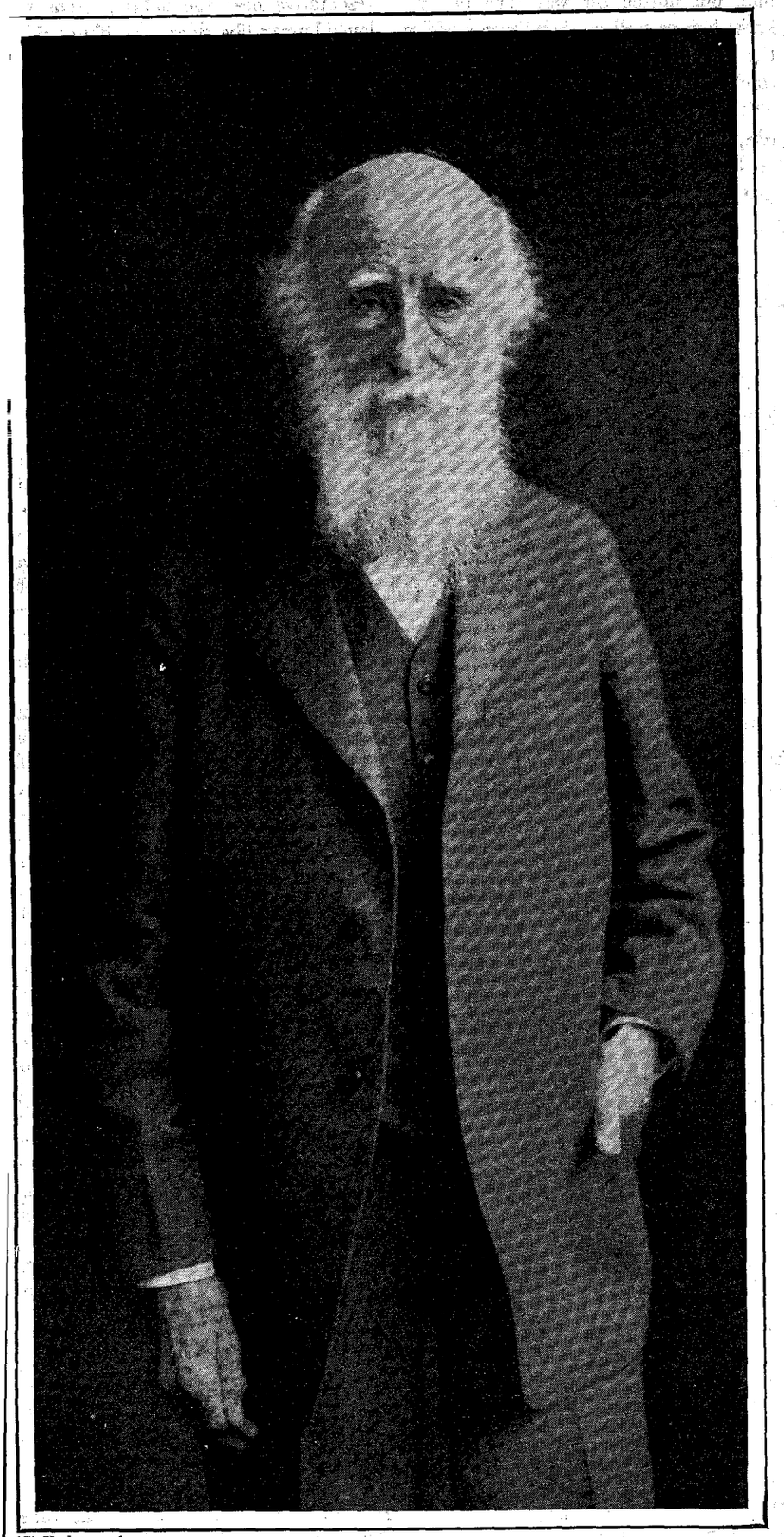

(C) Underwood

Lyman Abbott.

The accompanying article on "Lyman Abbott as a Preacher" is printed in memory of Dr. Abbott, who was editor of this journal from 1876 to the day of his death, October 22, 1922, and in observance of his eighty-eighth birthday, next Tuesday, December 18

cause all were closely attentive. It exercised a curious effect upon his hearers. There was something religious about that quiet voice, those persuasive tones, that aged and wise sincerity. His benignant countenance, like that of a major prophet, lingered in our memories. He did not need to recommend the religion he had acquired. What was the secret, we asked ourselves, of this mastery over the petty cares of a petty life? We wished, if we could, to acquire it, too.

That last address which I heard gained an added value also from its being shared with the youthful audience at a woman's college. The enthusiasm of their faces, the intense quiet which hushed the large auditorium, the evident effect of the speaker's counsel so informally yet so spiritually conveyed, made an impression complete and unforgetable. Preaching, I said to myself, is the most difficult of vocations; here is a man who has succeeded in it. For he has made his audience forget temporarily the outside world and has shown them that it is in the mind, the soul, that we live.

To say that Lyman Abbott was modern in his beliefs is to utter a platitude. He did not fear to face the results of natural science or of any other study. But he did not, when I heard him, dwell on vexed questions of doctrine. He dwelt upon the reality of a religious life, a life possible to people who think and who refuse to accept conventions merely because they are established conventions. Readers of The Outlook have seen some of his sermons in print. I have simply attempted to convey something of the secret of his personality—which added immeasurably to the spoken words. The effect of that gracious and wise personality was to me unique. It was a vindication of the usefulness of preaching.

Those who remember his last paper in The Outlook, on the subject "Forgive Your Enemies," know that Lyman Abbott was not a fashionable sentimentalist. He believed that an evil-doer must be made to expiate his evil-doing, for the good of his own soul. Yet I know of no man who gave the impression of having so few enmities. He had taken pains with his own character; and he had achieved self-discipline without loss of serenity and tolerance. Matthew Arnold says that Shakespeare and Virgil would have found the voyagers on the Mayflower intolerable company. I dare say. But they would have found Lyman Abbott a kindred spirit; for he was a man of culture as well as a man of religion—a man of the world and a man of a better world.

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Two Prize-Winning

Photograph by Juley

"Elizabeth Betts of Wortham," by Louis Betts, awarded the $1,000 Altman prize at the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy in New York City

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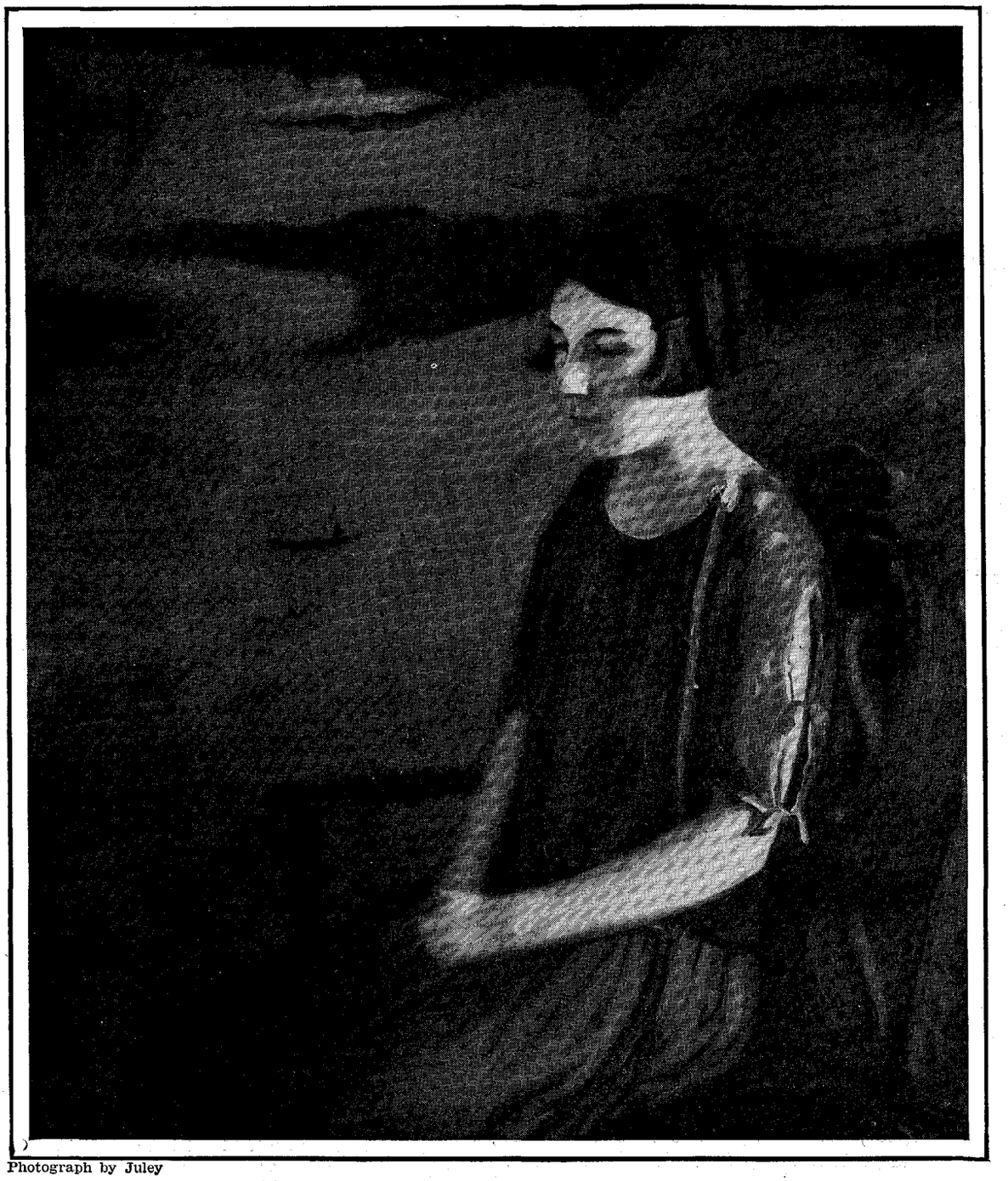
American Portraits



Photograph by Juley

"Elizabeth," by Mary F. R. Clay, awarded the Thomas R. Proctor prize of $200 in the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy in New York City

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The Boycott on Wives

Employers who prefer single girls in business give the reasons for their discrimination against married women

By HORTENSE M. LION

IN ancient or backward countries it was usually required of a married woman that she shave her hair off, pull out her teeth, or in some way handicap herself, so that no man other than her husband would even deign to look at her.

To-day the woman who has managed to annex a husband despite the high cost of living and the economic situation, while not required to wear a veil or a nose ring, is nevertheless supposed to stay at home, both to leave all fields clear for her unmarried sister and because by her marriage she is declared to have lost some of her competency.

I have talked with a number of business men, asking them if they will employ married women, and as a result of these interviews find that I can divide all employers and firms into three groups: First, the man or firm who gives every girl an equal chance, married or unmarried; second, those who prefer the single worker, but will employ a competent married worker; and last, those who have a set and fast rule barring all married women from their employ.

THE first drawback that a prejudiced executive will point out to you as he defends his "no married women" rule is, naturally, children. I recall a puffy-looking gentleman who tried to intimidate me into agreeing with him by shouting at me.

"Young woman," he shrieked, "don't you think a girl ought to be home taking care of her children?"

"Certainly," I replied, "if she has children. I do not advocate a business career for a woman with young children. I suppose, then, your rule means that you refuse employ only to married women who have children?"

"No, it doesn't mean that!" he exploded. "But there are plenty of women working who have young children at home."

"I think there are only two possible excuses for that," I told him, "and most mothers who work do so for these reasons. The one is poverty and necessity, in which case the young woman should be helped along the road, or she won't have any home to stay in. Then there is the woman who is really an artist or genius in her field. But you realize that I need not plead for her, as she is well able to take care of herself."

On another occasion I was discussing this problem with a self-styled sociologist. "Don't you realize," he said, "that this desire for a career is keeping many women from having children?"

"No," I disagreed, "I do not realize it. Almost every woman wants children, and those few who do not would make such poor mothers that they might better stick to business. I believe that economic conditions in the home, and not the business urge, prevents many women from having children."

He thought it not quite nice to discuss this with me, and so the interview ended.

After the argument about children and future populations has been thoroughly hashed over, some one will confront you with the opinion that married women are as a class inefficient.

"They don't have to work," is the cry, "and so they do not do their work well."

I was trying to convince a Mr. X, who had provided each of his daughters with a comfortable little settlement upon her marriage, that some girls actually do have to work after they are married. "Of course," I said, "it is not my contention that every wife should be a worker or that every married woman is a competent employee, but discrimination against a woman merely because she is married usually results in injustice."

"Well," said Mr. X, "my experience has been that young married women work only for pin money; they don't need the money badly, and so easily throw up their jobs."

"Have you ever employed married women?" I asked.

"Never!" he exclaimed, proudly.

"Then on what do you base your opinion?"

"On the experience of others."

"Well," I said, "I must disagree with those upon whom you have relied for judgment. I believe that married women work for exactly two reasons, the same reasons for which men and women the world over work: because they need the money and have to work, or because they love their work. And either objective is sufficient cause to make a married worker as efficient as a single one."

"You're wrong," said Mr. X. "Most of them work for pin money."

"Why not bar only those who work for pin money, then?" I asked.

"It's too much trouble to figure that out," was his answer. "We prefer single girls, anyway."

"Well," I questioned, "don't you suppose a great many single girls work for pin money? And don't they leave their jobs? Aren't some girls constantly leaving to get married, and are not a number of men always leaving to get other jobs?"

"Do you expect me to answer all those questions? I'll have to think them over."

"Then I'll give you one more to think over," I finished as I left him. "Why do you want to keep in your employ only those bound to you by necessity for holding down a job?"

MY next interview was with the head of a large Southern department store, and in defending the policy of his house he said, with conviction:

"I object to the married worker because her thoughts are always on home; and if they're not, they should be. She comes late and rushes off early."

"In some cases," I admitted; "but many married women live in boarding-houses or with their parents and have no home duties. On the other hand, many single girls run homes."

"Only in rare cases," he argued.

"Granted. But are the thoughts of the single girl always on her work? Is she not often thinking of her 'gentleman friend,' last night's party, to-night's date with Johnny, and what dress she is going to wear on Sunday? Do you think the married worker hurries off to her home faster than the single girl to her date?"

"Oh, we're all human," he admitted.

"Exactly. If we were all Robots, or machines, we could no doubt devote our entire efforts to our jobs without a single diverting thought. Do you employ married men?" I inquired, after a sudden inspiration.

"Oh, yes," he smiled.

"It's my opinion," I told him, "that

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the male worker is often thinking about his sick wife, his ailing child, what Mary asked him to bring home, or how he can sneak off early for golf or the baseball game."

At this last a sly look came into his eyes and he glanced at his watch. "Your opinions are very interesting," he said, politely, trying not to be sarcastic. "Sorry I can't talk to you longer, but I must be off—have a date to—er—important business."

One day I was in the office of a man who declared that he would not employ any married women, because he thought they kept the jobs away from single girls who needed them.

"I want to be fair," he said, "and I think the poor single girl with no one to support her should have preference over the girl who has a husband."

I could not help showing some impatience. "Why is it," I questioned, "that every single girl is classified as a poor single girl, with no one to support her? What has become of the doting fathers? Don't you think that a girl's father, having reached middle life, is often better able to support her than a young husband?"

"A couple should not marry unless the man is able to support the woman," was his quick reply.

For a minute I groped for an answer, for I knew it would be of no use to mention love to him.

"Nevertheless they do marry," I said.

A few weeks later I discovered that this man's daughter, after an expensive education, was a high-salaried statistician, and so, from his point of view, taking the money from some girl who needed it.

This idea of keeping a job from some one else is undoubtedly based on a false economic conclusion. Not many years back it was believed that the entrance of women into the business world would take work and money from men, but a few short years have proved quite the contrary. Business has made enormous strides, and there is a place for every one who is competent and willing to work. A careful survey of economies discloses the underlying law that "the more people there are who want to work, the more work there is to do"—in normal times of course.

I once spent a most enjoyable hour with a jovial man whom I actually had the pleasure of bringing around to my point of view. My usual method of procedure is to find out what a man's pet aversion is when it comes to having married women in his employ. Having once discovered this, I proceed with my ruthless attack. This particular man said, quite seriously, that he believed a married woman neglected her home too much if she worked, and so caused discomfort and unhappiness to those around her. I agreed with him that many married women carried a career too far—just like the man who can't forget shop. "But," I added, just as he believed he had me cornered, "how about the women who neglect their homes for bridge whist?"

He laughed. "I know many of that type," he said. "Some neglect their homes for bridge and golf, and others from sheer laziness."

"You had better bring them down to the office," I advised.

"I'm afraid they'd be of very little use here," he admitted.

"On the other hand," I followed up quickly, "I'd like you to visit the homes of a number of young women I know. They hold down important jobs and at the same time have real homes."

"I'm afraid I can't visit them, but I'll be glad to give some of them a job on your recommendation," he ended.

"You're a regular boss," I told him as I left, and so he proved to be.

The weakest argument I heard presented against the married woman is that her husband may have an evil influence over her. Is there no possibility of his having a good influence? As a matter of fact, I know of many husbands who help their wives to increase their efficiency and ambition. Then, too, it seems rather unfair to regard women as so colorless that one cannot even credit them with a mind for thinking out evil for themselves. Doubtless there are even wives who exert evil influences on their husbands, modern Lady Macbeths. Should all married men, therefore, be obliged to stay at home?

Fortunately, I came in contact also with a number of broad-minded men, many of whom were impartial in their attitude toward the married woman in business, while not a few preferred the married worker.

One of our big bankers and human employers put it this way: "Marriage is accepted as our most sacred institution. Young people are taught to regard it as sacred—most boys and girls desire early marriage—yet economic conditions are such that early marriage is in most cases impossible to the business girl unless she continues her work. She has the alternative of waiting about five or six years before marrying, and thus being robbed of the early part of her romance.

"Then one phase that I believe employers should consider very carefully," he continued, "is the fact that many married girls to whom a job is a necessity are forced to pretend that they are single, and so the relation between the girl and her employer begins on a false basis. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of married women working in our big cities to-day who prefix their names with a 'miss.'"

"I know this to be true," I told him, and related the following incident: A man who is one of the biggest importers of hair nets relied a great deal on his secretary, an attractive young lady who had married while in his employ. Shortly after her marriage she gave up her position for another, and he, very much incensed, advertised for a secretary, who must be single. The position was soon filled by Miss T——, who proved to be very competent, and soon he established the rule never to employ married women.

I was seated in his office one day, listening to his story, when a low laugh sounded across the room.

"Really," said Miss T——, "it's such a good joke. I must admit I was married when I took this position."

For a minute the man was incredulous. Then he asked, "Why did you answer my ad, which expressly stated single girl?"

"Because," said Miss T——, "the salary and position sounded very attractive and I knew I could fill the job."

Her employer had to admit that she filled it admirably.

"There are probably many such cases," said the banker, laughing heartily. "In fact, making a brief survey of business and home life to-day, we may draw a few conclusions. There is already a large army of married women workers, who refuse to be discouraged in their endeavors, and by having rules against them employers merely label themselves as 'old-fashioned and pig-headed.'"

"Do you think this large number of workers presents an evil social problem or threatens future generations?"

"No," he laughed. "If they have children, they usually drop out of the business world, and so the menace to posterity is overcome."

Another executive summed up the case this way: "For my part," he said, "a girl's home life is her own affair. As to efficiency, I prefer a married worker to a single worker; most employers prefer men who are married, because they think they are steadier—I think the same is true of women. They are less frivolous and more mature."

"What do you think is at the bottom of this prejudice against married wo-

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men?" I asked. "Do you really think employers swallow all they say?"

He laughed. "I honestly believe that most employers who advocate a 'no employ to married women rule' do so, not because they believe the married woman is not efficient, not because they are at all concerned in her home life or the interests of posterity to any great degree, but because they still cling to the belief that a woman should work for her husband only. Many a man will say to you, 'Well, I wouldn't let my wife work,' by which he generally means he wouldn't let her do brain work that pays, though she may wash, iron, cook, and scrub all she chooses."

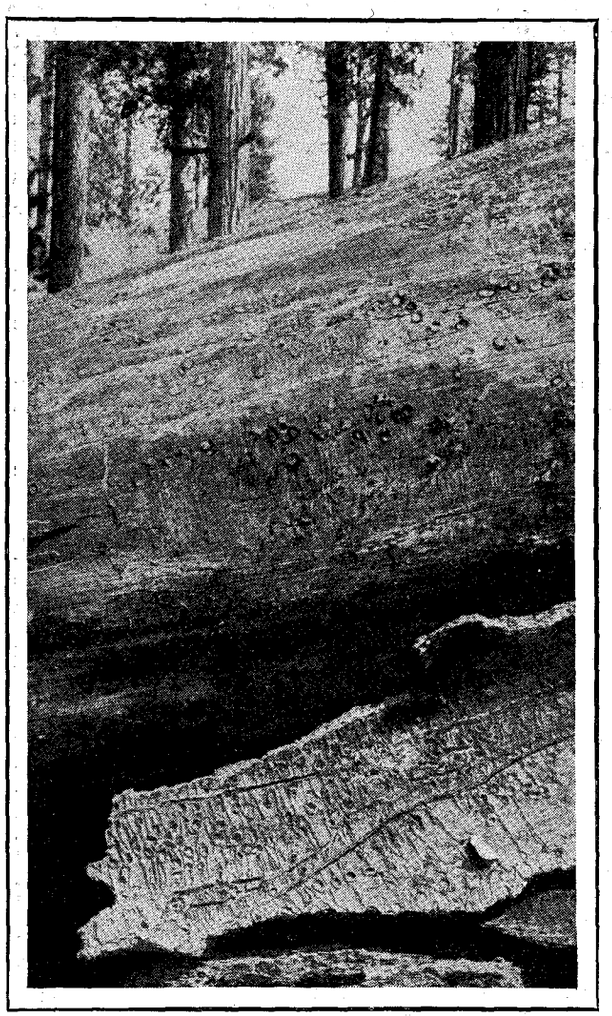
"Even so," I reminded him, "many a woman might prefer to keep house if she had a house to keep; but, after all, one room and kitchenette is hardly a thing to get wildly domesticated over."

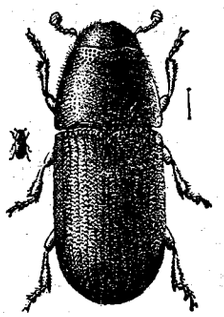
"Exactly. With living conditions as they are in our great cities to-day, family life is bound to alter also, and the human employer must take human conditions into consideration."

The Giant Killer

Giants still pay homage to Lilliput. Mr. Wharton's tale is not of the creatures of Swift's fancy, but of the war between the insect and the vegetable world

By MEL WHARTON





Western Pine Beetle
(Dendroctonus Brevicomis)
Actual size, left
Enlarged, right

Peeled yellow pine showing brood galleries of Western pine beetle in the cambium on surface of sapwood. Note that the galleries completely girdle the tree

THE infra-red rays of the June sun penetrated through the bark of a silent forest giant, imparting a comfortable warmth to the wood. The inner bark leaped into life—a crawling, restless energy. A minute head popped through the brown winter shield into the brilliant radiance of unobscured sunlight, felt the urge of journey, and flew drunkenly away. Other creatures, also small and impatient, likewise sought the sun, and soon the air swarmed with a myriad of tiny flies. Dissatisfaction with their winter quarters on the under side of the dying pine bark, now loosened from the trunk, and the primitive instinct to breed swept the nomadic hordes on, to later bore into newer and more protecting homes.

Science and brawn are to-day working together in systematic haste in the heart of the yellow-pine forests of southern Oregon and northern California to save ten billion feet of merchantable timber from the relentless ravages of the Western pine beetle. During the last ten years this tiny beetle (*Dendroctonus brevicomis*) has destroyed a total of 1,500,000,000 feet of timber in unquestionably the finest stand of yellow pine on the Pacific coast of the United States.

The diminutive ravager seldom exceeds three-sixteenths of an inch in length. In spite of size, his habits are nefarious. He works under cover on the inner side of the bark of trees, goes about his destruction ardently, and his toll is death—certain death to the trees he marks as targets for his unrelenting attacks. The epidemic spread of the beetles in the region determined the Federal Government and private owners to unite in an effort to check further spoliation in the magnificent stand. Already the destroying insect has cast his spell upon 1,260,000 acres of Government and private timber. Two hundred skilled operators are working furiously to prevent the spread of the Western pine beetle into an adjoining 3,000,000 acres of pine timber which as yet has not suffered from attack.

The Western pine beetle is fastidious. Once he has killed a tree and the bark begins to cleave from the trunk, he seeks new objects of endeavor. Thus he travels from tree to tree, sapping the vital energy of the forest Titans as he goes. With fifteen per cent of the infested timber of the district rendered commercially valueless and the hosts of borers increasing yearly, the yellow pines of Klamath and Lake Counties, Oregon, and Modoc County, California, faced complete ruin.

Then the United States Bureau of Entomology and the Forest Service went into consultation. The case was quickly

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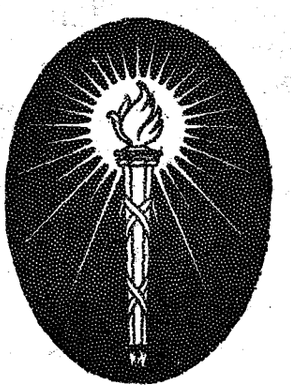
The Outlook for 1924

This is Presidential Year

FOREMOST in the minds of all Americans will be the personalities and the records of the men who aspire to the Presidential chair. The Outlook has already given its readers a report of the views and policies of two of the early starters in the Presidential race: Henry Ford and William G. McAdoo. Until the time of the Conventions The Outlook will continue to present such studies and interviews, obtained from the most authoritative sources.

The Outlook will give its readers views and opinions with which its editors may or may not be in agreement; Outlook subscribers will have every opportunity to form their own judgment from a fair and impartial presentation of the case for each candidate.

This is Presidential year, but the record of such a period must contain more than the story of personalities and policies. It must give a picture of the background of American politics.



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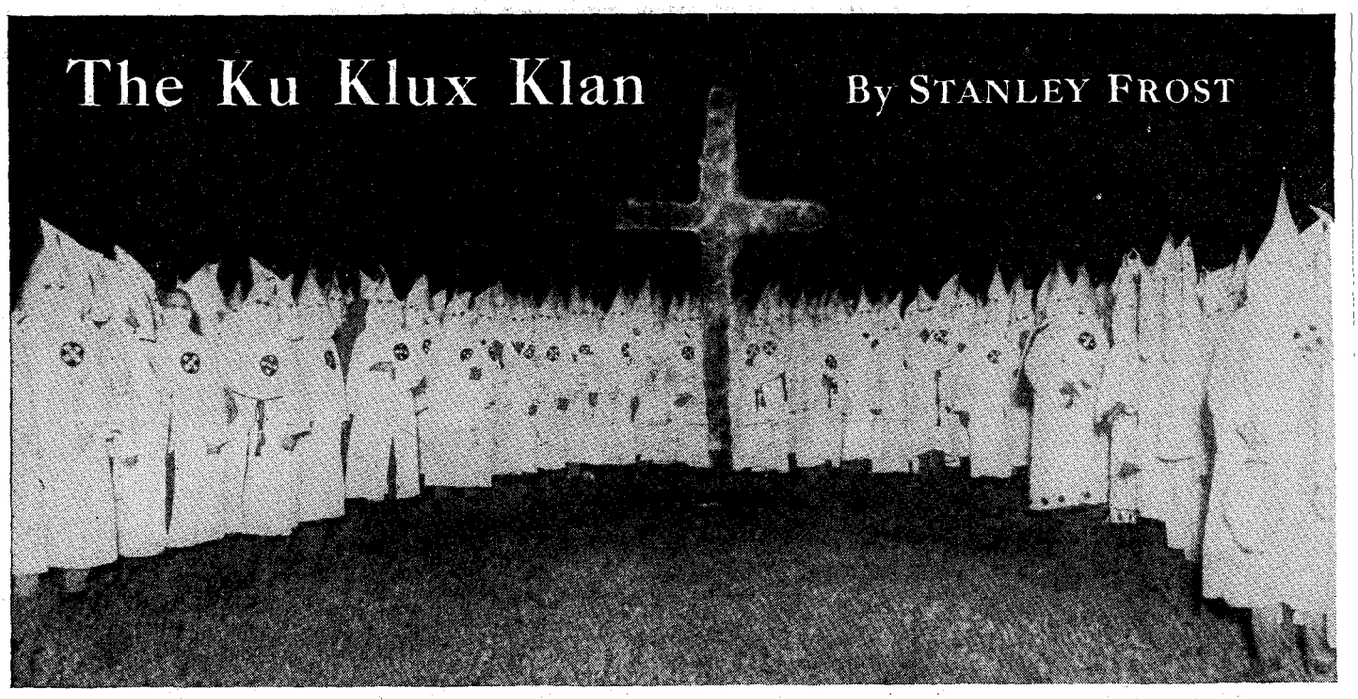
The Ku Klux Klan

By STANLEY FROST



Is the Klan's power increasing? Are its outrages decreasing? Is it patriotic?

Is it simply a new outbreak of something that America has known before?

Are its methods and propaganda more dangerous than the evils it assumes to cure?

UNDERLYING the surface movements of the day is the story of an organization which started out to reform America under the sting of the Blacksnake Whip.

Honeycombed with graft, appealing to ignorance and racial and religious intolerance, the Ku Klux Klan has nevertheless grown to ominous proportions in our American political life. The word ominous we use with its original meaning. The Klan is a political omen which political soothsayers are doing their best to read.

STANLEY FROST

Stanley Frost, whose remarkable articles on the Veterans' Bureau foreshadowed the essential discoveries of the recent Congressional investigation, whose articles on Canadian immigration have pointed out more clearly than ever before the way for an American reform, and whose dramatic story of the Oklahoma revolution gave Outlook readers the most complete presentation of that situation which has anywhere appeared, has gone to the heart of the problem of the Ku Klux Klan. In a series of forceful articles he will tell the story of its early organization and will publish for the first time its secret oath. He will tell of the men who are trying to reform the Klan from inside; of what they have accomplished and what they yet hope to do. He will analyze the power of the Klan—a power which in addition to that of an organized minority possesses also the menace of a dagger blow in the dark. Stanley Frost's articles are not a muck-raking exposé—they comprise an expert analysis of a situation which America must meet face to face.

The Klan as a factor in the coming election cannot be ignored.

Neither can the economic problems of the farmer be obliterated from the picture of American politics.

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Where the Farmers Stand

will be the concern of both politicians and statesmen. The story of our farm problem, many chapters of which have already appeared in The Outlook, will be continued by such first-hand records of farm opinion as "What Says the Farmer?" by Ernest Cordeal. Another farm article, "Ill Blows the Wind That Profits Nobody," by W. H. Kirkbride, tells the story of the "billion-dollar bandit," the boll weevil, which, like Robin Hood, gives as well as takes. One phase of the financing of the American farm is described in a remarkable article by George M. Rommell called "Banking on Character." It is more than an article on finance, it is also a tribute to the integrity of the American farmer. The problems of the farmer in the Middle West are presented in two articles, one by O. M. Kile and the other by Hugh J. Hughes. Both men were born and brought up on a farm, and both are authoritative writers on farm subjects.

Prohibition Has Its Good Points and Its Bad

The Outlook has steadily and heartily supported the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Needless to say, it will continue to do so. Its desire to see the law enforced will not prevent it, however, from giving space to the views of those who believe that the law is an injury to our democracy. The friends of any measure should be the first to listen to and learn from the men who oppose it. That is why we are glad to publish an article by the well-known essayist, John Jay Chapman, who does not believe in prohibition. And this is not the only article on prohibition that awaits publication; another from the pen of Charles Forrest Moore, called "The Eighteenth Amendment," presents the other side of the question.

Aviation

Since the day when Wilbur Wright made his first brief ascent into the unconquered air The Outlook has led in the presentation of the problems of aviation to the general reader. The National Aeronautic Association is authority for the statement that The Outlook's "editorial policy indicates an exact knowledge of the fundamentals underlying military, naval, and commercial aeronautics in this country to an extent rarely seen elsewhere."

The Outlook believes in beating records, not living on them. Among the articles on aviation which will appear in The Outlook during the coming year are "Fire-Flying in Canada," by Lloyd Roberts, and another in which Lieutenant-Commander Fitzhugh Green tells the value the Nation may receive from establishing air routes across the Pole. There is a hint of mystery in this article—a gambling chance that the northern flyers may discover a polar continent warmed by volcanic springs and harboring descendants of the lost inhabitants of Greenland.

This prophetic possibility may not be realized, but another prophecy of an Outlook contributor has already been fulfilled. Over two years ago Laurence La Tourette Driggs in The Outlook proposed the use of aviation as an aid to fisheries, and Robert H. Moulton in his article "Catching and Canning Sea Chicken" tells how and where this is done.

Sherman Rogers

Industrial Correspondent of The Outlook

will continue during the year to represent The Outlook *on the lecture platform.* He will also present to The Outlook's own audience a series of articles covering the development of employee representation and the new policies and personalities of the American business world. When these articles will appear we cannot definitely say. Sherman Rogers has a lightning-like mind, and, like lightning, it is not always easy to say where he will strike next.

Teachers of Young America

will again be able to find in The Outlook some of the latest and best of modern educational doctrines. We have ready for publication a group of articles by Charles K. Taylor, whose views on height-weight standards for children—first given publication through The Outlook—have revolutionized the practices of hundreds of schools and received the indorsement of the United States Bureau of Education. Mr. Taylor's future articles are Socratic dialogues between teacher and pupil in which the pupil is led to evolve his own fundamental concepts of life and history.

Literature

The Outlook would not be The Outlook without a full share of literary delights. Well over a hundred pages of next year's Outlook will be devoted to a description and criticism of the best of the new books. Reviewers will be selected whose appreciation and understanding are best suited to particular volumes.

Essays play a large part in the field of literature. Shaw Desmond has given us two on "Irish Wit and Humor" and "The Irish Renaissance." Florence Mary Bennett, the daughter of a long line of Nantucketers, tells the story of the men who made Nantucket famous, and she tells it in a way that seems to turn the printed page into the quarter-deck of an old whaler.

Poetry

The only journal in the country which has broken away from the traditional space-filling habit of putting verse at the bottom of its pages is The Outlook. Many lovers of poetry have declared that The Outlook's plan of putting poetry at the top of its pages has been more than justified by the quality of the verse which it has secured. One poem which awaits publication will start at the top of one page and run beyond the bottom of the next. It is a remarkable group of dramatic monologues from the pen of

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John Erskine, Professor of English Literature at Columbia University.

The Outlook Outdoors

might well be a heading for a group of important articles which will appear in this journal in 1924. Sport and recreation deserve an outstanding position in any record of current life. There will be a group of articles by James A. Ten Eyck, famous coach at Syracuse University of many famous crews, and a boatman of whom it may be said that he was born with an oar in his hand. A son of one of the old-time Hudson River boatmen, his reminiscences of the river in its palmy days are worthy of permanent record in the annals of American sport.

Bird lovers will be as interested in R. H. Howland's story of the scientific investigation of the habits and migrations of birds through the method of bird banding as oarsmen will be in Mr. Ten Eyck's articles. Bird banding will tell us more of the life history of our feathered friends than any other study method which can be used.

The secrets of the shores of the Carolinas, their muddy depths inhabited by the saurian survivors of a departed age, their tangled paths menaced by poisonous reptiles, their hills and savannas peopled with fleet-footed deer and bronze turkeys, are vividly portrayed by the skillful and familiar pen of Archibald Rutledge.

Foreign Affairs

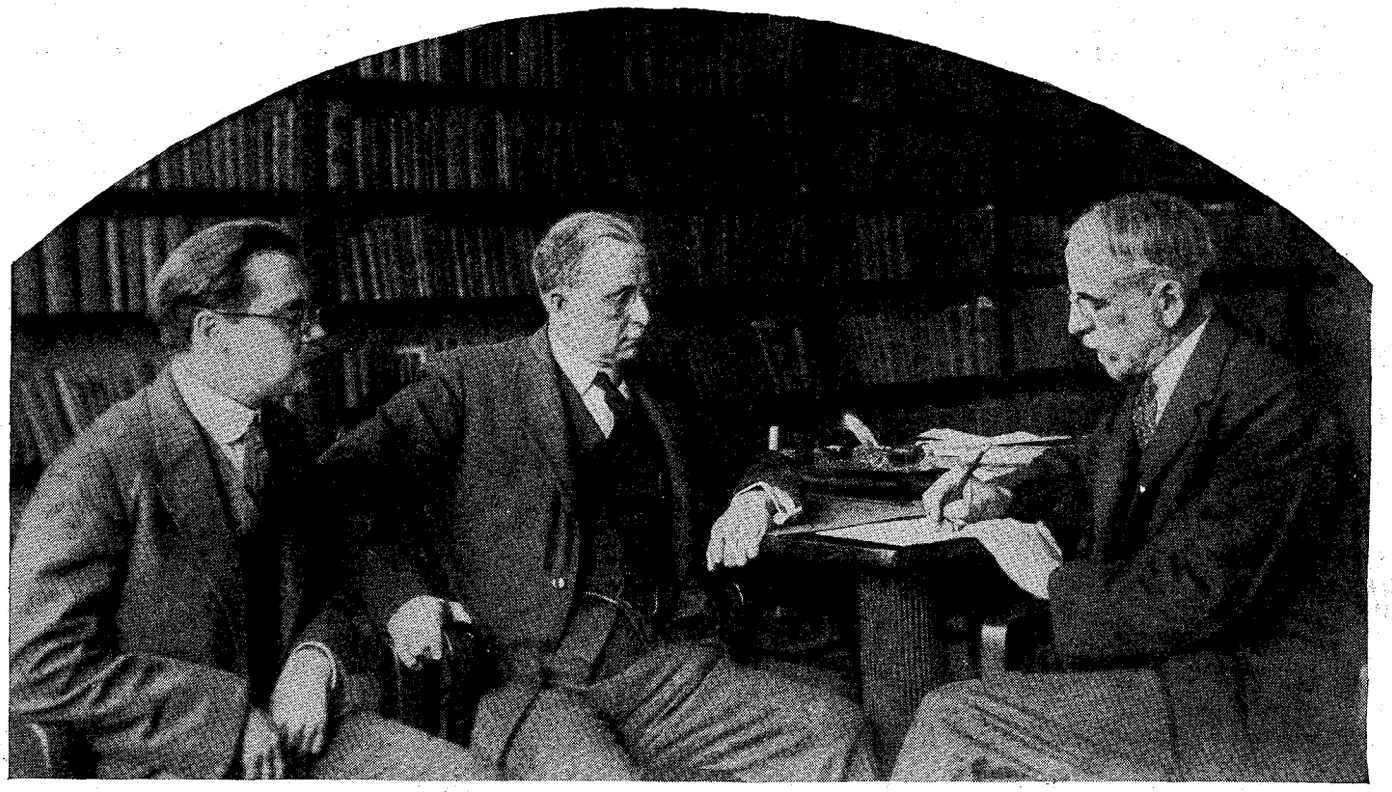
will inevitably occupy an increasing share of the attention of the American people. The Outlook has its own editorial correspondent in Europe—Elbert Francis Baldwin—who has a more detailed knowledge of European affairs than almost any man outside the state departments of the two continents. It would take the son of a prophet to give the titles of The Outlook's future articles on world politics. History cannot be written before it is made.

As Religious Questions Arise

The Outlook will deal with them editorially and in contributed articles as it has done in the past. With the expanding of scientific knowledge there is also a new sense of the enlarging area of mystery and the invisible. Within the past few months The Outlook has obtained letters from its readers expressing their ideas about the church and its function, and as soon as practicable it will publish a report concerning this most significant body of correspondence that it has ever received. The Outlook welcomes the growing desire to apply to personal and social and National conduct the spirit of Christ, without reference to any label of church, creed, denomination, or faction. It believes in the coming generation and its capacity to discern between the ephemeral and the enduring.

Those Who Know The Outlook

will realize that The Outlook's programme for a year cannot be fully given in four crowded pages. Music, art, the stage, industry, finance, transportation, taxation, science, and humor—this is just a partial list of The Outlook's contents in their catholic variety. The Outlook is a journal of current life, and what holds its readers' attention in their daily round is all grist for The Outlook's mill.



Left to right: HAROLD T. PULSIFER, President and Managing Editor; ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief; and LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, Contributing Editor

THE OUTLOOK
An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Current Life

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(Continued from page 630)

diagnosed, and to-day a systematic fight under the supervision of the Federal entomologists and foresters is at its height in the infested region. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Federal and private money has been pledged toward control of the beetle.

The home of the Western pine beetle is in the soft under side of the bark. He bores long, winding galleries which eventually girdle the trunks, the living bark is mined out, and either drops away or is flung off by the winds. The debarked and defoliated trees wither, become useless commercially, and hazardous to life because they are easily blown to the ground. The bleached trunks, either upright or prostrate, serve only to increase the fire risk in an already menaced forest.

The beetles begin to emerge from their bark habitats about June 20 of each year. From then until hibernating time in the fall is the period of most severe danger to the trees. The beetles, after coming out, are free to infest new timber. Recognizing these habits of the Western pine beetle, the forest workers bend frantic effort toward destroying as many of the insects as possible before their emerging date.

Early in March a corps of cruisers, selected and specially trained for the service, range through the beleaguered pine forests and "spot" the infested trees. Each tree is marked with a red tag, indicating what is to be done. Follow-up crews, working in camps of eighteen and twenty men, advance through the region and pick up the tags. By cutting away portions of trees only slightly attacked, many of the pines are saved. Severely riddled trees are promptly felled. The bark is peeled from the fallen trunks, exposing the brood galleries of the Western pine beetle. After a fire trail has been grubbed about the fallen tree the bark is burned, incinerating the beetles in their abodes.

At intervals throughout the infested area trap trees are chosen. Entomologists have learned that destroying insects and diseases more readily attack sickly trees than vigorous ones. A tree is girdled with the hope that the beetles will concentrate their efforts upon it. In this way the depredations of the beetles are more nearly centralized and their destruction facilitated.

Fighting the Western pine beetle is expensive. Federal estimates place the cost of control at $4.35 per thousand feet of infested timber treated. But the results are well worth the cost. Already there has been a noticeable diminution in numbers. A reduction of sixty-three per cent of the total number of beetles is figured for the first year's efforts. At the end of 1924 the Bureau of Entomology believes the epidemic situation will be well in hand and that with slight yearly attention one of the most splendid stands of commercial timber in the world will be saved for future generations. There are few obnoxious influences which science and ingenuity have not been able to obliterate or arrest when given the incentive and opportunity to do so. The present fight being waged against the destructive inroads of the Western pine beetle appears to be an added victory of man over a nefarious encroachment upon his guardianship.

An Interview with Vanity

By Thomas L. Masson

"IS Vanity at home?" I asked.

The quiet, unobtrusive person who received me smiled.

"I am Vanity," she replied. "Oh, I know what you are thinking—that I ought to be something quite different. You forget that I spend all of my time serving others; I never have a moment to think of myself. Come in and sit down." She offered me a comfortable chair. It was quite impossible to believe that I was actually in the presence of one of the greatest powers in the world.

My process of revision, however, was very short.

"Of course you *must* be this way," I said. "I'm quite keen enough to see that. Your business isn't to be vain yourself—it's to teach others. I see perfectly. In fact," I went on, "I don't suppose that anybody but myself would have understood you so utterly and completely in such a short time."

"I am quite sure of it," replied Vanity. "But then you have always been a wonderful creature. I envy you," she wound up with.

"I have always had that quality of discernment," I said. "It comes natural to me. Besides, I am very handsome."

"I never saw a handsomer person. It is very rare, indeed, where good looks are so cleverly combined with brains."

"Yes," I replied, "I suppose that's true. We can't all be so favored."

"You've struggled against a great many difficulties," she said. "They would have overwhelmed any other person. It has only been your sublime courage, your persistence, your tact, your charming manners, and your beauty that have helped to pull you through. Even then, without your superb intellect you couldn't have done it."

"That is the general opinion," I replied, modestly.

"Do you know," said Vanity, "I was on the point of paying you a visit merely for the purpose of telling you all this?"

"Yes, I knew that. I am always thinking of others also; that is one of my minor virtues; that is why I thought I would save you the trouble."

What Vanity said, however, had only confirmed me in an idea about myself that I had always entertained. I have never been really appreciated. Her words had done much towards making me think that all I needed to do now was to go out more. So I got up. I felt I was wasting my time with her. She knew me too well.

"I must be going," I said. "There are others who miss me."

"I shall always remember your visit," said Vanity, holding out her hand. "It has been an inspiration to me. But you are quite right to hurry off; the world is so lonely without you."

The door closed. I stood in the street alone. I was wondering which way to go—which way I could contribute most to the happiness of the greatest number—when, as I stood there, a beautiful girl came along. She was a very pearl of perfection. Her eyes were like twin stars.

"Wait!" I whispered to myself. "She is sure to fall at my feet." And then she gave me one brief fleeting, contemptuous look, and she was gone. I looked up at Vanity's window. She was stretching herself and yawning. She was about to throw herself on her bed. She had had a full day, what with others—and Me.

And then I saw what she had done to me. She was the real thing after all.

"Buncoed!" I whispered to myself. "But still"—Vanity had suddenly come to the window and was gazing at me. "Still, it was that girl's fault. She was blind, she was ignorant. If she had only taken a second look at me, I would have won her."

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Will There Be Flivvers of the Air?

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER CLIFFORD A. TINKER
and MAJOR ERNEST L. JONES

Official Photograph U. S. Army Air Service, Photographic Section

A Glider built by the Engineering Division of the U. S. Army Air Service

IF the Allied limitation of Germany's aeronautic inventive genius did nothing more than produce a three-hour motorless flight, it proved the old adage that necessity is something of a nurse for invention, if not its parent. We knew it could be done, but the Germans went out and actually did it, and then it was all very simple.

Chanute, the American "father of aviation," bridge builder, railway engineer, the man who lent aviation whatever respectability it had till the Wright brothers flew, said it could be done. And he prescribed exactly the same conditions that these modern gliding experts have used.

Just where gliding fits in the aeronautical field isn't exactly determined. It does provide an inexpensive method of trying, on a full scale, new wing curves, new construction, and improved stability systems. If the Barbot airplane is taken as a sample of results, gliding has demonstrated how to get more efficiency out of wings or more miles out of a gallon of gas.

Flight began with gliding. By straight-away glides off the crest of a rounded hill or sand dune Lilienthal, Pilcher, and others sought to discover the secret of balance, with the idea of adding power later. The internal-combustion engine was then in its swaddling clothes. Professor Montgomery, the Jesuit pioneer in flying, not content with glides from eminences, took his planes up with hot-air balloons and cut loose from high altitudes. None of the experimenters of course had ever flown; they were novices monkeying with a new idea.

Then the Wrights uncovered the secret of the ages; they built their own power plant and flew. There was apparently no more use for gliding. Power airplanes had become practicable things. The pilots in these days learned to *fly*. They had only just power enough to keep the old crates in the air. By holding their collective breath, and that of the spectators, they managed to get around fair grounds. Then they added power and more power, and flying became easier. The Wrights quickly jumped from 12 to 30 and to 60 horse-power and Curtiss rapidly produced 100-horse-power machines. The war added power to power, until we were building thousand-horse-power airplanes.

Denied power plants by the Allies, the Germans took to gliders. They found suitable spots where the wind blew steadily up the sides of the hills, they made a study of air currents, built some very efficient airplanes, put their most expert pilots of power machines into these powerless gliders, and startled the world by flying without an engine. They had to be experts, for gliding of the three-to-eight-hour variety is tiring work. Every little advantage must be taken of the air currents—one must have the "feel" of the air—and after an all-day trick at the stick one needs skill to alight at the starting-point.

Just for comparison, one of the best-known American-built airplanes is the DH-4 with a Liberty 400-horse-power engine, a plane built for two people. The German Junker, which has been seen here, carries four people more than twice as far with the same amount of fuel and half the horse-power—the DH-4 is 63 per cent as efficient as the Junker; this shows what capabilities there are in design when efficiency is a prime factor.

Economy of air transportation, in dollars and cents of actual carrying costs especially, is of absorbing interest in the consideration of possible air routes. Every ounce saved in fuel means an increase in the useful "pay load."

America is not producing any passenger-carrying or goods-transport airplanes such as the French, Germans, and British are using on their air lines. Since we have made no great effort toward the establishment of airways, our manufacturers have probably felt that the time has not yet come to design a plane to meet commercial needs exclusively. Yet in railroading, in water transportation, the vehicle was first produced and then the travel followed. The automobile sold itself—it didn't come in response to any recognized need. Perhaps our aircraft manufacturers are short-sighted.

The low-priced, efficient little all-round airplane is following on the heels of the great gliding demonstrations. These suddenly demonstrated what everybody knew but didn't stop to realize, that there is power enough in the air currents for sustained flight in a very efficient airplane if one is content to remain in an area of limited scope or hover over a given spot for his flying.

But the principal object of all travel is to get from one place to another. If a twenty-mile wind would keep a man in the air in one spot, why not produce a twenty-mile wind with an airplane propeller and engine and get somewhere? Barbot, imbued with this idea, put a baby 10-horse-power engine on his glider and crossed the Channel, using less than a gallon of fuel. He then flew from Calais to Paris. Not to be outdone, the British produced the Wren, with an en-

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gine of four horse-power, or less, flying at about 40 miles an hour against Barbot's 60 miles.

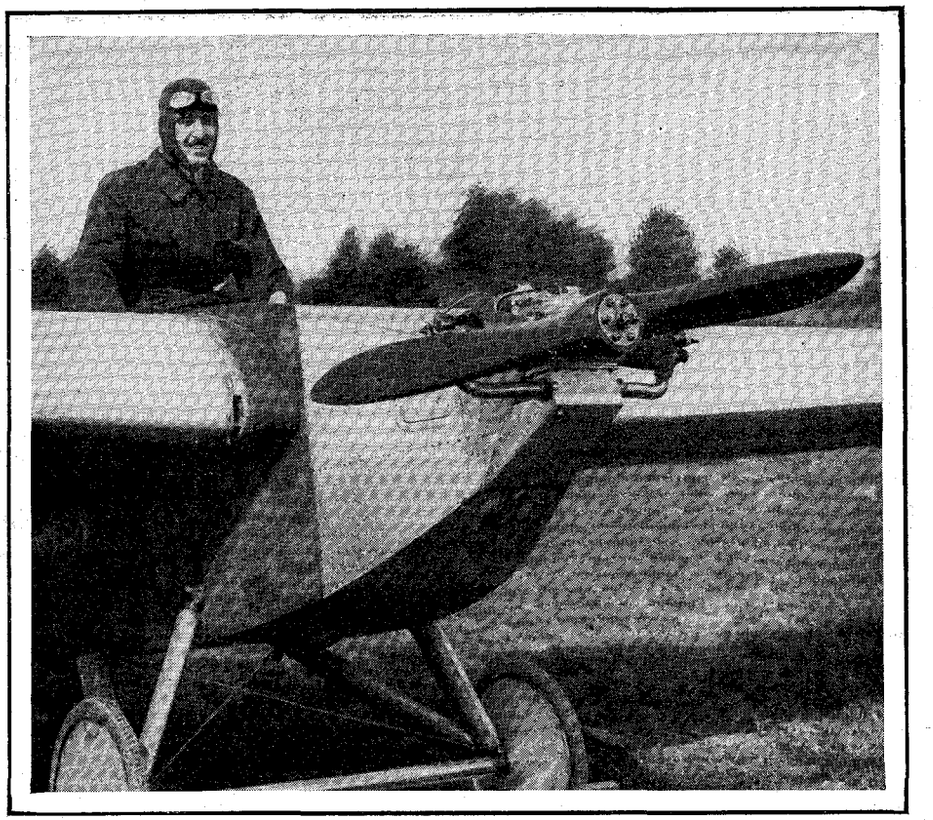
American manufacturers say that it will take several hundred thousand dollars in experimentation to produce practicable machines of such types, and when they are built and tested there will be no market.

But popular attention was drawn to the Barbot and Wren machines, and Barbot was recently brought to America to show us a practical demonstration of the stability of the power-glider. His failure on a flight from New York to Washington has dampened interest in such craft. Yet he is on the right track.

Imagine a machine (the Wren) with pilot, engine, and fuel weighing 355 pounds, flying at 40 miles an hour with 3½ horse-power; or the Barbot machine of 500 pounds flying at more than 60 miles an hour with 10 horse-power, both landing and taking off at about 25 miles an hour, the average speed of an automobile between city crossings. Moreover, it is possible to build into an airplane such features of stability that will make it fool-proof, so to speak, that will permit it to be flown by any one who can steer it off the ground, away from buildings and trees and back on the ground again, a machine that will land itself in case of need.

To do this means the sacrifice of some other features of course. A machine such as this won't loop the loop, perhaps, or do other stunts sometimes required or demanded of military airplanes. It won't be the fastest machine in the world either, for speed takes an excess of power; roughly, we must increase horse-power four times to get double the original speed of any plane.

The inherently stable machine isn't anything new. The idea is old enough. More than ten years ago an engineer of Norfolk, Virginia, built a tandem monoplane, similar in a way to the Langley machine. A young man, M. H. Simmons, who had never before seen an airplane, and certainly hadn't ridden in one, let alone pilot it, took it off and flew it. Certainly he stalled it, but the machine merely recovered itself without any act of the novice pilot. After that Simmons tried all sorts of tricks with it just to see what the machine would do. Others have worked along similar lines, and with success.



Underwood

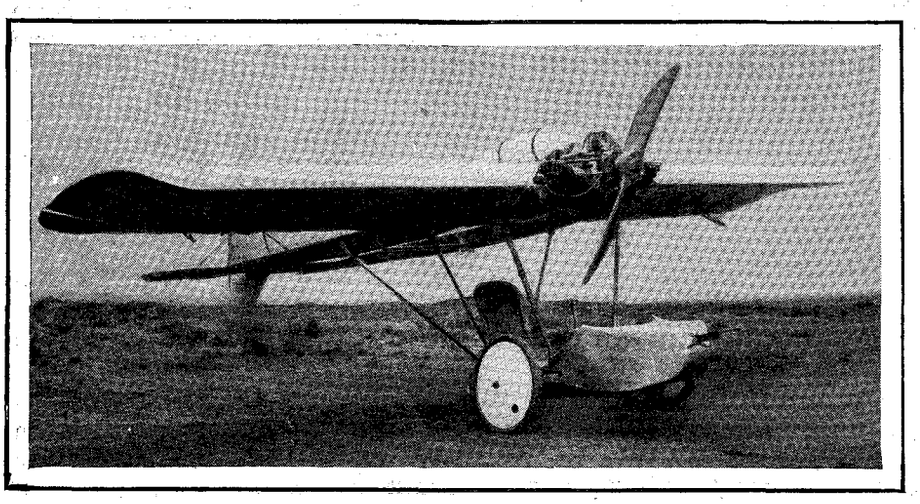
Georges Barbot in his "flivver" plane, weighing only 600 pounds, with which he glided across the English Channel and which was later flown in America. It was destroyed in a flight from New York to Washington

No machine in the world, however, is supposed to land in tree-tops, rocky places, corn-fields, and other unsuitable spots. That's the only drawback to flying—unfortunately, the world isn't one grand billiard-table upon which one can land anywhere at an instant's notice. As long as the engine is running one keeps flying. When the engine quits—and it may for any number of reasons, just as does the automobile—an airplane must seek the earth. With a gliding angle of 1 in 10, any spot within a radius of ten times the altitude at the beginning of the glide may be reached. There is thus safety in altitude.

There are some four thousand Government, municipal, private, and emergency landing-fields scattered about the country. These are all suitable or possible for high-speed military or naval airplanes. A slow-landing, popular-priced airplane would certainly find double this number, to say the least.

Would an airplane which can get off an acre lot, fly at 60 miles an hour, 30 to 50 miles to the gallon of gas, and land in another acre lot be worth $500 or even $1,500? An old-time pilot thinks there could be produced an air flivver for $500. He may be ahead of the times, but he's got the germ of an idea.

One manufacturer has acquired the rights to a baby plane built by two Army Air Service officers, Captain Eagle and Lieutenant Asp, which, despite its appellation of the "Ant," flew around the crack planes of the Air Service at 130 miles an hour with a 60 horse-power Lawrence engine, air cooled. All these baby planes have air-cooled engines. The Eagle-Asp Ant is expected, with a smaller engine, to fly at 100 miles an hour, at the rate of 40 miles to a gallon of gas. One Army officer says: "The day is going by when traveling by air



A De Pischoff "Avionette"

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should necessarily be more expensive than traveling by automobile."

When it comes to flying with a minimum of horse-power, to-day's exploits are not new. Matthew B. Sellers, a pioneer experimenter in aviation in America, made numerous short flights thirteen years ago with an engine of but four horse-power, when aeronautic power plants were more or less unreliable institutions. He, like Barbot, merely put an engine in the glider with which he had been sailing off the hillsides. Unlike Barbot, Sellers was not an expert pilot, and the combination of an experimental airplane and an experimental pilot was not sufficiently strong to make any startling records, save that Sellers, till now, has held the world's record for lowest-powered flight.

All these developments in the field of small economical planes have been based on glider experimentation; thus the glider, essentially a toy, has pointed the way to a universal use of airplanes. The whole world is waiting for the manufacturers to give as much thought and energy to producing small economical planes as they have hitherto given to military and naval aircraft.

The Awakening

By MARION COUTHOUY SMITH

BEFORE our earth-life falters to its close,
Out of the dark within dawns a new life,
Strange, vivid, beautiful, remote from strife,
Fresh as the closed bud breaking for the rose.

This is the spirit that shall know not death,
The self long hidden, the immortal part,
Watching the slow decline of brain and heart,
Beating its wings for freedom and deep breath.

A Nation that Shops for New Neighbors

By STANLEY FROST

Canada has put into successful operation a policy which The Outlook has been urging upon the United States for the last twenty years. How the Canadian system works is told in this article

THERE is a certain hard-headed directness in the views of the average Canadian on immigration which, after the complicated sentimentalism that surrounds the subject in the States, rather makes one blink. Not that the Canadian does not have sentiments and ideals on the subject, but he combines them with reason and facts, producing interesting results.

He holds these truths to be self-evident: That Canada belongs to the Canadians, who have built it out of the wilderness, and that no one has any right whatever to share its advantages and opportunities except such people as the nation-builders choose. Further, that it is folly to admit people who are going to try to change the spirit or the purpose of the country, who are going to try to fatten on it without giving full return, or who are going to make it trouble in any way.

If you suggest to him our rotund ideal that the Western World was reserved by the Creator as a refuge for the oppressed of all nations and for freedom and opportunity, he will agree. But he will add that the Creator put the Western World into the hands of a certain kind of people, apparently so that they could develop a certain kind of freedom and progress. He does not see that any divine purpose will be achieved by allowing that freedom and progress to be swamped.

If you talk of "a mighty fusion of the races," he will point out that infusible material adds no value to the amalgam. If you discant on the contributions which may come from other races and other types of minds, he suggests that not all such contributions are valuable, and wishes to know how much he will have to pay for both kinds. If you speak of the fine idealism of giving all peoples freedom and opportunity, he replies that some people have ideas of freedom which do not fit well with his, and that there are those who think of opportunity only as a chance to exploit their neighbors.

If, finally, you come to think that these views show that his idealism is low, he will show you that he has another ideal; an ideal of a country of security, prosperity, and individualism, free from class or religious hatreds, where his children and their children may develop in their own way in peace and plenty. He cannot see that your ideals are better than his.

It is on this basis that Canada handles immigration.

"It seems a very simple thing to say that Canada herself has a right to choose what people shall come in here, to choose them in her own interest, and to see that they are suitable and desirable and will be valuable to her in every way," said F. C. Blair, Secretary of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. "We do not see that any one has any natural right to be admitted. The law is drawn to provide for just this. It gives the Governor in Council the full right to bar people for any reasons he believes to be for the good of Canada."

This attitude reduces the question of immigration to one of facts and common sense. The Canadians are picking folks who are going to be their neighbors, and

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whose children will be their children's neighbors, as well as their fellow-citizens. They intend that the new neighbors shall be good ones. They have great inducements to offer—opportunity, freedom, and one of the best governments in the world—and they mean to get full value for them. People who cannot give that value in neighborliness and patriotism can simply stay at home.

So Canada looks over the immigration offered in the great warehouse of the world and selects what she can best use. She also sees to it that no inferior or fraudulent or unusable—mark that "unusable"—goods in the way of neighbors get in. Finally, she takes pains to make sure that what she does get is properly used.

In doing her human shopping Canada pays due attention not only to her present and future economic needs, not only to her political stability and progress; she gives full weight to the social value of the newcomers and to that curious thing which may be called mental affinity. She aims to build up a nation, not only prosperous, peaceful, and progressive, but unified. She takes precautions, too, that she will not get neighbors who will try to make her change her habits of life and thought. A Canadian pays scant attention when alien-born people try to tell him what is "the true spirit of Canada," nor is he ashamed of being called "one hundred per cent Canadian." He is inclined to fight if he is called anything else.

Canada believes that she should do the selecting—not the immigrants. We here have long gone on the theory that any one who had the enterprise and courage required to get here would make a valuable citizen, and that no one would come who did not wish to enjoy the same kind of liberties that we do. Canada believes that in these days, with easy travel, assisted emigration, and easy money as well as liberties as a magnet, these tests are worthless. Wherefore she selects according to careful rules.

Her law, in the first place, provides for all the restrictions that we have, and some more. It specifies health, literacy, good conduct, ability to earn a living, and such fundamentals. But its real teeth are in the following paragraph, which empowers the Governor in Council—which corresponds to our Cabinet—to

> Prohibit or limit in number for a stated period or permanently the landing in Canada . . . of immigrants belonging to any nationality or race or of immigrants of any specified class or occupation, by reason of any economic, industrial, or other condition temporarily existing in Canada or because such immigrants are deemed unsuitable, having regard to climatic, industrial, social, educational, labor, or other conditions or requirements of Canada, or because such immigrants are deemed undesirables owing to their peculiar customs, habits, modes of life, or methods of holding property, and because of their probable inability to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time after their entry.

This paragraph is the heart of the whole administration of the immigration policy and service. Under it orders are constantly being issued changing conditions of admission and numbers admitted according to current needs—Canada's current needs only being considered. With this law as her working machinery, and having in mind the principles already stated, Canada has formed the details of her policy.

In the first place, she distinguishes carefully between races and nationalities. Peoples of Anglo-Saxon stock (to use a much-abused word) she considers easily assimilable and desirable. Hence British subjects and citizens of the United States are admitted with very little question. They need have no particular qualifications beyond health, some education, and good character.

In a second category come natives of the northern European countries except Germany. Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Belgians, and Dutch are usually welcomed—if internal conditions are right—but they must be more certainly fit. They usually must have a certain amount of money, always must have passed an occupational test, and must be assured of employment. In the third class comes the rest of the world. Levantines, Slavs, most of the Mediterranean peoples, all Orientals—these are admitted seldom, and then only after the most searching tests.

There is no reflection on the excluded peoples implied in this system. Canada has merely decided, from her experience and observation, that they do not amalgamate well with the class of people who make the bulk of her population, and that they do make trouble. She is much too busy to wish to spend time trying to make them over, and she has not the least intention of letting them try to make her over.

Certain classes, even within the favored races, are excluded on more direct grounds. Doukhobors are barred, for instance, and during the war all pacifist sects except Friends were excluded. No enemy alien, or former enemy alien, and specifically no person guilty of espionage against the British or Allied forces is admitted. "Persons who advocate the overthrow of governments by violence" are not wanted, nor those who have "disbelief in organized governments." And there is a special provision against alcoholics.

These things being attended to—general bodily, mental, and industrial health and neighborly affinity—Canada then comes to the second part of her policy, a part for which the United States has no parallel. This deals with her own needs. The admission of immigrants, even under the rules stated, depends on whether Canada, in her own immediate condition, has use for them. If not, the bars stay up.

Canada always has use for three classes: farmers, farm laborers, and domestic servants. For these, subject to the classifications given, the door is always open. In fact, Canada never gets enough of these and maintains an organization to get more. She has in Great

H. M. Tomlinson

author of "The Sea and the Jungle," has given us a story called

"The Day's Run"

It is a passage in the life of those who go down to the sea in ships, as vivid and as illuminating as a flash of lightning.

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Britain a force of thirteen agents whose chief duty is to stimulate the coming of people of these classes. These agents carry on an extensive propaganda, provide articles for newspapers and magazines, give hundreds of lectures—some of them on street corners—show lantern slides and films, and make a personal follow-up on desirable prospects. Those most sought after are farmers with some capital, so that a good start is assured. But the agents have considerable authority to give financial aid to people who are desirable in other ways. This is a loan, not a gift except for minors, and it brings thousands to Canada each year.

Next after these classes in desirability come skilled workers, but these are not considered desirable at all unless there is work for them. So the admission of such people—and there is seldom need to stimulate this kind of immigration—depends entirely on Canada's industrial condition at the moment. With this class of workers, however, the race qualifications are given heavy consideration. British subjects and United States citizens of this class are admitted at almost any time, but unless there is a need of labor those from other countries are not. When there is need, they are admitted in the order of general desirability.

During the last two years there has been unemployment in Canada, and except from Great Britain and the States none of this class have been admitted. Now industry is picking up and the bars will be lowered slowly, but held ready to be shoved back the minute there are signs of an excess.

In controlling immigration in this class Canada's policy is exactly the reverse of one of ours. Under our Contract Labor Law we insist that, with few exceptions, immigrants may not come if they have employment waiting for them. Canada lets very few come in without assurance of employment. Our law was designed to prevent employers from undercutting the wage standard by importing cheap labor. Canada does as much and more for labor by permitting no importation of any labor when there is a supply within her boundaries.

If, for example, a manufacturer asks permission to bring in fifty or a hundred men, the immigration officials refer the request to the Department of Labor. This Department has employment bureaus all over Canada and knows at any moment the exact number of unemployed in every trade. If it finds that it can supply the workers, permit for immigration is refused. If it cannot supply them, no one sees any possible objection to having the new hands come in, and there is an advantage in knowing that they can be fitted into the industrial world at once. Thus immigration is never allowed to force down the wage level, as economists declare it did in this country for many years. Nor, on the other hand, is lack of it permitted to hamper industry, as our manufacturers charge it has done these last few months. But the matter is not left to oratory or guesswork.

One of the things which labor in the States has feared would be done under a flexible immigration policy is the importation of workers to break strikes. The inquiries which the Canadian officials make before permitting entry insure that this will not occur there. Nevertheless it could be done if they wished, and it has been done just once. This was during the war, when certain radicals had stirred up a strike that was hampering war production. The immigration officials conferred with the heads of the regular labor unions, who have as much to fear from radicalism as the employers, and with their permission and actual co-operation did permit the importation of enough men to break the strike. It cannot, however, be considered a danger to responsible labor organizations.

Of other types of immigrants—clerks, tailors, storekeepers, traders in general—Canada has a very low opinion. She does not want many people who would rather stand behind a counter than get out and produce. So people of these types must very definitely show cause if they are to get in. Few of them can do it. Almost none—again except Britons—can start from abroad, and most who try to get across from the States find something in the way.

It will be seen that these policies in themselves give almost complete assurance that the immigrants will go to places where they are needed and will not coagulate into "foreign colonies" nor bring the other evils of unassimilated and undistributed immigration which afflict the United States. At least seventy-five per cent of all Canada's immigrants come ticketed through to places of employment, and practically all the United States citizens of the desired classes have farms or jobs waiting when they cross the border. The question of whether the remaining twenty-five per cent will be well distributed is taken into consideration in admitting them; people who have an objective, or who are not of the types to hunt the slums, will get through when others are barred.

Particular care is taken to help the farmers, under a system which has only recently rounded into shape. It has the encouragement and support of the Government, but is not strictly official. It is handled by the Canadian Colonization Association, an organization controlled jointly by the Government and the railways and using funds contributed partly by the Government and partly by patriotic men.

The Association makes loans to immigrants, on careful security, for the purchase of land, but not for stocking or equipping the farms. It aids in the purchase, its agents seeing that the immigrants are not mulcted, get fair treatment from business men, and are supplied with advice and assistance in times of trouble. The Soldiers' Settlement Board, which has perfected an organization even more widely and directly helpful to new farmers, will probably shortly be put under the Department of Immigration and Colonization, and will materially increase the aid given. W. J. Black, who recently became Deputy Minister of the Department, was largely responsible for the success of the Soldiers' Settlement work, and is devoting much attention to similar service for the immigrants.

Perhaps the most arresting feature of the Canadian system, in view of its purpose to see that Canada gets for new neighbors and citizens just what she needs, is the almost scientific precision with which it works. Compared to our blanket Quota Law, which gives us merely a guessed-at protection from excessive immigration—quality unspecified—it is a model of accuracy.

This is made possible by the flexibility which permits it to meet instantly every change in conditions. The Quota Law in a general kind of way partly meets a general kind of condition. Canada adjusts her machinery to meet actual, known conditions from day to day. Nine changes were made during the first three months of this year. Though technically made by the Governor in Council, each was actually on the recommendation of the purely administrative officers of the Department, based on careful study. There was no politics in these changes—that Department would as soon think of playing politics as our Bureau of Standards would. It is scientific to the limit of its power.

In fact, the whole problem in Canada is handled with an almost scientific attitude of mind. It takes into consideration nothing but the good of the nation—never the making of votes. To return for a moment to our average Canadian, it would seem to him the height of absurdity if any one should suggest that unassimilable and undesirable aliens should be admitted now because of fear of the votes of other undesirable and unassimilable aliens who had been permitted to become citizens.

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The Book Table

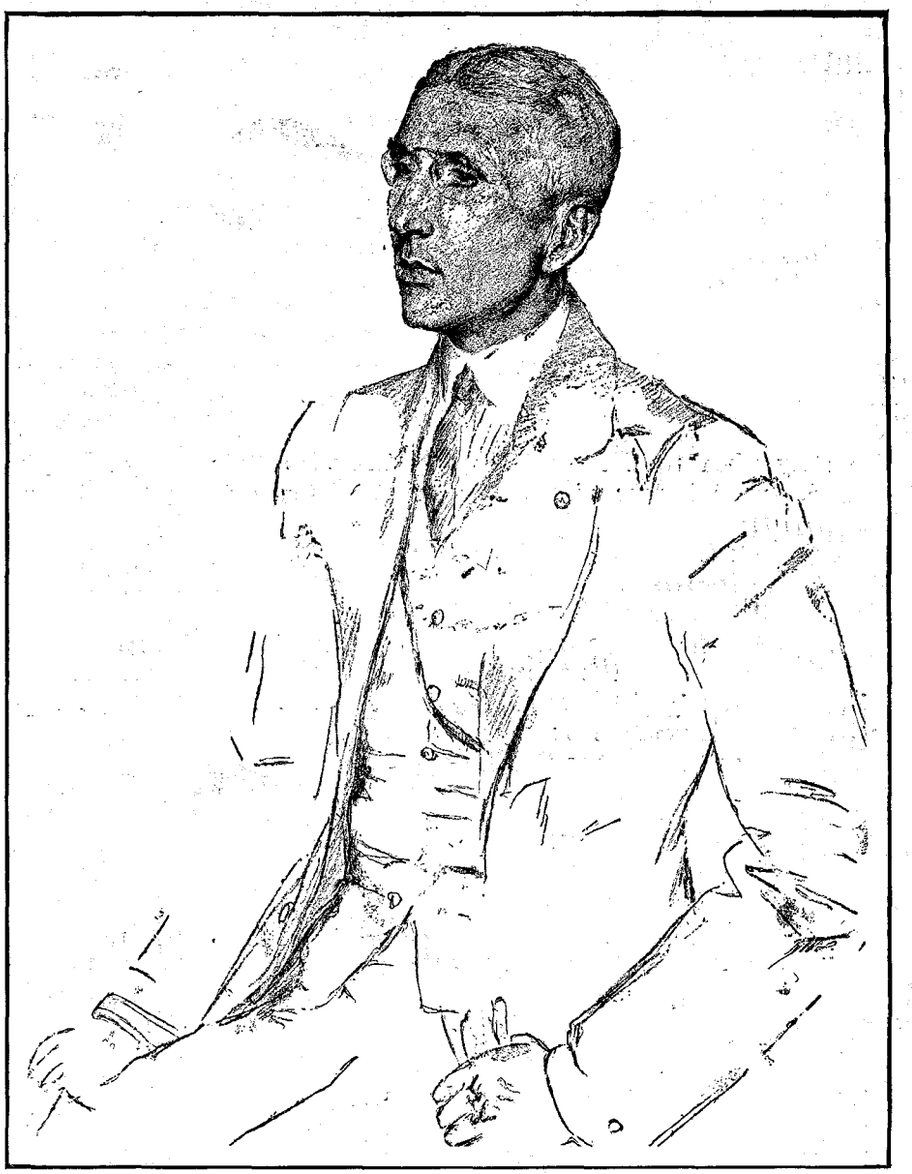
Unheroic Heroes

By R. D. Townsend

SOME reviewer of novels should coin a word to supplant the conventional "hero." Except in the sword-and-cloak tales and the stories of the broad open spaces of the Far West in which brave cowboys and tireless mounted police prance nobly, the leading persons in modern fiction do not often favor the heroic stance. To be sure, one dictionary definition of "hero" or "heroine" is "a superior person," which would fit pretty well the languid, introspective, and highly self-appreciative people of the modern realistic novel whose reactions to life and passion are assumed to be of surpassing importance. Generally, however, we think of a hero as, to quote another definition, "one who exhibits extraordinary courage, firmness, fortitude, or intellectual greatness." This kind of hero has become all but extinct, together with the heroine who used to "play opposite" to him, as actors say, the lovely, tearful, fainting girl with no brains but supreme constancy. Yet we can't easily adopt for fiction the "leading man" and "leading woman" of the theater—if memory serves, Ellen Terry made her first success as "principal boy" in pantomime.

As a matter of fact, there is more democracy among the people in a novel than there used to be; the "hero" is no longer king and the others mere fillers-in. Often one turns back in memory with the clearest freshness of impression to some one who is neither heroic nor even meant to be the principal character.

One finds this last to be true in Brand Whitlock's novel "J. Hardin & Son" [1]—the first story, I believe, that Mr. Whitlock has written since he abandoned fiction for diplomacy, went as our Minister to Belgium for a rest, ran into a war, and did such splendid service for Belgium and America. The novel is a good piece of work, a fine study of the growth of an Ohio town through two generations, with several good characters. But one's interest, contrary to the author's design, does not center on the son (Paul) but on old man Hardin. Paul in his youth is a rebel against narrowness and bigotry; he longs to break away; but as he grows mature and has money and position the bonds of conformity bind him, and when love and freedom offer he simply can't take them. This is what the author cares most about; but Paul fails to capture the reader's interest; he is too hazy-minded. But J. Hardin stands out like a rock—a fanatic and Puritan by temperament, first in religion, then as prophet and pioneer in prohibition. He hates evil and he hates evil-doers, the second more violently than the first. His austerity and undaunted fighting spirit make him a character long to be remembered after the putative hero, Paul, is forgotten.



From a Drawing by Paul Artot — Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

Brand Whitlock

So with Mrs. Watts's "Luther Nichols." [2] One reviewer of the story speaks of Luther as "the hero for whom it is named." But what sort of a hero is he—a raw country boy from a sordid family whose good looks make him attractive to women, who nearly seduces (or is seduced by) his employer's daughter, marries the fiancée of Roy (the one man he really cares for) when Roy has gone to war, becomes a bootlegger and sees Roy killed in a rum-running accident? We dislike Hero Luther intensely, and, slight as the sketch of Roy is, he stays in the memory. There is careful study of life in this novel. Mrs. Watts has written more entertaining books, but none that goes further below the surface. The theme is in disapproval of the increasing hard and fast class division in America. One of the "swell" people says: "That class and our class ought to stay put. They

[1] J. Hardin & Son. By Brand Whitlock. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

[2] Luther Nichols. By Mary S. Watts The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

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ought to flock by themselves. The minute they come into immediate contact it means ruin for somebody."

The principal personage in Sabatini's "The Banner of the Bull"[3] is a hero in some of the senses of the dictionary definition, but it happens that he is also the greatest villain of history, Cæsar Borgia—ruthless, cruel, cunning, the friend of Machiavelli, and, in fact, his model as to statesman's craft. The author has made Borgia the central figure of three brilliant tales of intrigue and action, with a richly colored picture of the period in Italy and not a little of the touch-and-go in narrative that made Dumas the master in this *genre* of writing. For one, I like this better than anything that Sabatini has done except always "Scaramouche," which stands by itself; while next I should place his "The Snare," which has too much of the history of the Peninsular War to please all readers, but contains a fine story when the interest is once aroused. "The Banner of the Bull" makes one look forward with anticipative pleasure to Sabatini's "Life of Cæsar Borgia," just announced.

In E. M. Delafield's "A Reversion to Type"[4] we find again a supposedly minor character, and in this case one of a low social grade, gaining our sympathy and affection, although she is really put into the story as an offset to the members of a conventional, spiritless English county family, "dead branches on a discarded tree." Rose marries a scion of this family, and is the mother of a boy hopelessly obsessed by a complex of inferiority, so that he lies and steals to make himself feel bold and clever. There is as good psychoanalysis here as was ever put into a novel; but, clever and subtle as it is, what one remembers best is poor Rose—devoted, generous, brave enough to fight her "social betters" for the child's sake, a sane, wholesome, healthful mother in a household of overcultured weaklings—"decadent, rotten," she calls them, "having the hatred of the sick for the whole, of the neurotic for the sane." There is delicate and strong work here intellectually speaking, but Rose gives the true human touch.

Once more it may be said that the unheroism of the "heroine" is what saves Fannie Hurst's "Lummox"[5] from being an absurdity. The style is ejaculatory and ultrafuturist. More than one reviewer has compared the author's prose to Gertrude Stein's verse. The imagery is grotesque. Take this, for instance: "The lovely ellipisty of that head was like putting an egg whole into your mouth and then feeling it slowly come out;" or this: "Gladnesses that you could almost touch . . . dimension and bulge to them like the calve (*sic*) of the leg . . . gladnesses that were as easy as spinach." But Bertha, the servant-girl in "Lummox," has a depth of suffering and feeling that moves one strongly. She is dull, ignorant, incapable of self-expression, but, having loved and been betrayed by a rich boy poet who hardly thinks of her again, she has had aroused in her nature possibilities of devotion and sacrifice that make her both pitiful and actual.

In "The Mother,"[6] excellently translated from the Italian of a famous modern fictionist, the passion between a priest and a woman is the central theme. They and the priest's mother all suffer terribly, but most of all the mother, who, though not the nominal "heroine," is thus the real outstanding figure. The subject is tragic; the emotion aroused is poignant (a much-abused word but precisely correct here), and the soundness of the psychology and the intensity of human passion and despair make the story a little masterpiece.

[3] The Banner of the Bull. By Rafael Sabatini. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.
[4] A Reversion to Type. By E. M. Delafield. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.
[5] Lummox. By Fannie Hurst. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.
[6] The Mother. By Grazia Deledda (Translated from the Italian by Mary G. Steegmann). The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

The New Books

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

AMERICAN ARTISTS. By Royal Cortissoz. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

There is a tonic quality in this book that stirs and exhilarates. Its judgments are recorded without fear or favor, and in a style that makes easy reading. Many famous American artists come in for review, and their work is appraised with the discrimination and taste that we have grown to expect from Mr. Cortissoz. The illustrations are happily chosen.

NICOLAS POUSSIN. By Esther Sutro. Illustrated. The Medici Society, Boston. $1.75.

The life and art of a great French classical painter are here reviewed for the first time, it is said, in a volume printed in English. Poussin is one of the great figures in French art, and Mrs. Sutro has made an interesting study of his career. Attractive pictures illustrate the text.

BIOGRAPHY

MEMORIES WISE AND OTHERWISE. By Sir Henry Robinson. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $4.

The author of this book held official positions in the Government of Ireland. His long intercourse (some forty years, we are told) in public service brought him into close relations with many men of ability and standing. For instance, the volume includes readable character studies of James Bryce, Augustine Birrell, John Morley, and several others whose names are almost as well known. There is an abundance of anecdotes and much humorous comment on Ireland, its troubles, and its people.

TAPESTRY OF LIFE (THE). By Raymond Blathwayt. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.50.

Few writers of reminiscence and memoirs combine so well as Mr. Blathwayt does, both in the present volume and his previous similar work, the attraction of the anecdotal and the higher quality of unobtrusive social philosophy. The book is exceedingly well written and is commendable not only for its method but for its manner.

THREE GENERATIONS. By Maud Howe Elliott Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $4

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott's volume of reminiscences, travel, and talk about authors, actors, and other people she has known is in a little different way almost as interesting as Kate Douglas Wiggin's posthumous "My Garden of Memory." As most of our readers know, Mrs. Elliott was a daughter of Julia Ward Howe; her father, Dr. Samuel Howe, was almost as famous in his time as the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" because of his splendid service to humanity through his founding of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Mrs. Elliott naturally not only knew Boston and famous New England people of distinction socially and otherwise, but she met, talked, and corresponded with other notable men and women. A partial list would include John Hay, Henry James, Marion Crawford, and Bret Harte among writers; Booth, Salvini, Ellen Terry, Ristori among actors; and Saint-Gaudens, Watts, and Alma Tadema among painters. The book is international in its scope and is one of the most readable American works of its kind published recently.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

RACUNDRA'S FIRST CRUISE. By Arthur Ransome. B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York. $2.50

Cruising from Riga up along the indented coast of Estonia in a thirty-foot ketch afforded the author and two others a lively and variegated eight weeks of activity. From Reval the Racundra crossed to Helsingfors. On the return trip to Riga the quaint old isle of Moon was visited, and it entailed some amusing efforts to converse with the polyglot population. At the island of Rüno the voyagers found an ancient Swedish peo

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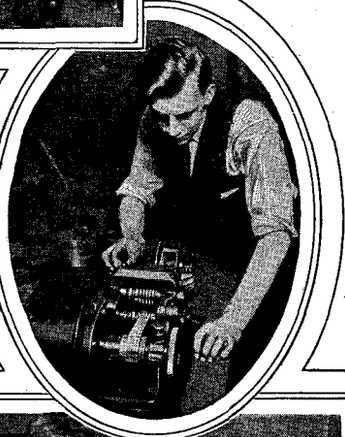

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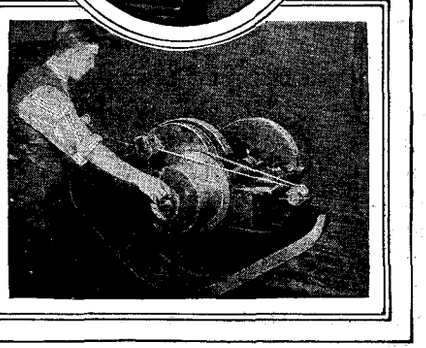

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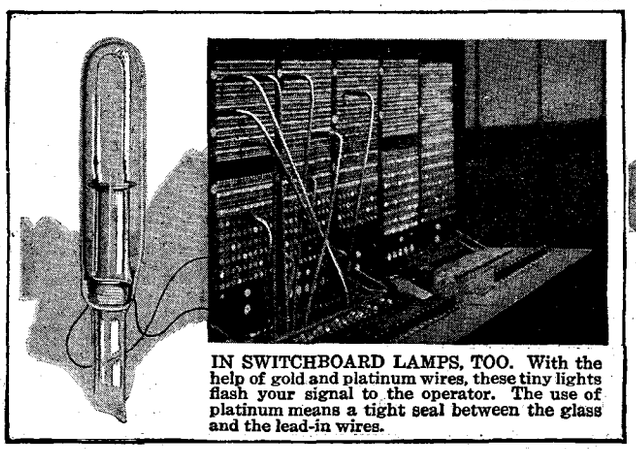

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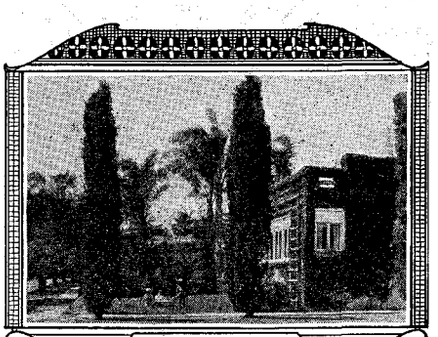
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ple living "their own life and customs in an odd kind of private Middle Ages, centuries removed from the modern competitive struggle of the continent." This narrative ably sets forth the charm of this unusual cruising ground, which apparently has much in common with the coast of Maine.

RICHMOND, ITS PEOPLE AND ITS STORY. By Mary Newton Stanard. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $3.50.

Short chapters and many illustrations characterize this attempt to tell the story of Richmond from its beginning to the present day. It is a varied story, full of dramatic incident yet pervaded with the gracious atmosphere of the South of the old days—and of the new days too, for no one can read the book without realizing that the traditional charm of the Southland still remains a delightful factor in the life of our country. The book will please old friends of Richmond and make new ones.

POETRY

COMPLETE POEMS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON (THE). Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $4.

It is odd that heretofore no complete collection of Stevenson's poems has been made. We have here in one volume, beyond criticism in the taste with which it is printed, and in no fewer than five hundred pages, everything that Stevenson wrote in verse. Those who know Stevenson as a verse writer chiefly through "A Child's Garden" may well be surprised at the scope and extent of his endeavor in this direction. That the verse should be unequal in quality is a matter of course, but a very large proportion of it is distinctly worthy of preservation.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

STUDIES IN PROSE AND VERSE. By Arthur Symons. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.50.

This is a reissue of the author's critical studies, first published in 1904, embracing essays on more than a score of writers—French, English, Italian, and Russian. Though the range of subjects is wide—in time, language, and character—the volume is held together by a certain uniformity of approach which reveals a consistent and responsible method of criticism. Arthur Symons works in the critical tradition of Arnold and Pater. "The idea is the fact"—in Arnold's phrase—and it is this fact as a peculiar and individual "force" in each writer that Mr. Symons is interested in examining; and he is at pains to point out that it is in forces merely as forces that he is interested.

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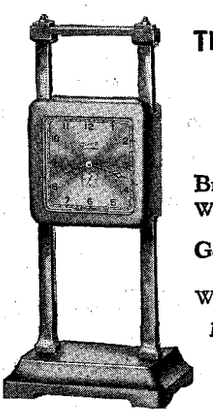
directness, and without compromise. This method, as revealing and vivid as it is in results, is attended of course by the peril of exaggerated one-sidedness, which must always accompany a concentrated and exclusive study of one quality of a writer, even though that be the essential and characteristic quality.

To one who has read Balzac or Hawthorne or d'Annunzio or Yeats, or to one who may later read them, these essays will serve to aid understanding by an exact identification of the peculiar significance, the "force," in each instance. Whether the reader will agree always with Mr. Symons's valuation of the force thus isolated is another—and less important—point. But ground is cleared for intelligent consideration of the writers treated.

MISCELLANEOUS

MANKIND AT THE CROSSROADS. By Edward M. East. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.50.

Before the end of the present century, according to the author, who is a professor at Harvard, all the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the earth will be populated nearly to the saturation point. The world's population, owing to the sudden impulse given its increase by mechanical evolution, is now increasing in geometric progression. When the saturated condition arrives, humanity's troubles will begin in earnest. There will be war, famine, and pestilence. We must control our increase. This thesis is not a new one, but Professor East approaches it from a new angle. Usually it has been seen from the angle of the economist, but Dr. East has been a food and soil chemist, dietitian, biologist, and agricultural economist. He goes part way with the various modern schools of Neo-Malthusianism, but believes these cults have not always been rational in their approach to the problem. He be-



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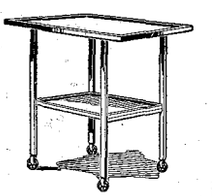

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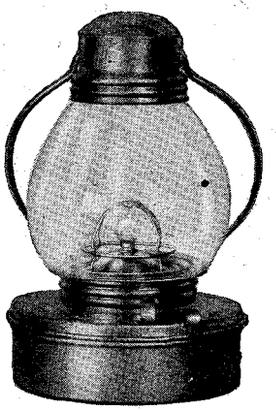

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Books Received

FICTION

PUTTING IT OVER. By Ellery H. Clark. The Cornhill Publishing Company, Boston. $2.

RED BLOOD (THE). By Harold Armstrong. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

PICTORIAL BEAUTY ON THE SCREEN. By Victor O. Freeburg. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

BIOGRAPHY

LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN MAITLAND, DUKE OF LAUDERDALE. By W. C. Mackenzie, F.S.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $6.

MEMOIRS OF LI HUNG CHANG. By W. F. Mannix. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York. $2.50.

MY WINDOWS ON THE STREET OF THE WORLD. By James Mavor. 2 vols. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $12.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

JAPAN AND HER COLONIES. By Poultney Bigelow. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $5.

PROBLEMS OF ARMAMENTS (THE). By Arthur Guy Enock. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

REVOLUTIONARY IDEA IN FRANCE (THE). By Godfrey Elton. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $3.50.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York. $2.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

EIGHT PARADISES (THE). By Princess G. V. Bibesco. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

TRAVELER'S LETTERS TO BOYS AND GIRLS (A). By Caroline M. Hewins. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

SCIENCE

BIOLOGY OF BIRDS (THE). By J. Arthur Thomson. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $5.

MYSTERY OF THE HIVE (THE). By Eugene Evard. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASE OF PROHIBITION (THE). By Clarence True Wilson and Deets Pickett. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. $1.75.

GUIDE FOR THE GREEDY (A). By E. R. Pennel. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.

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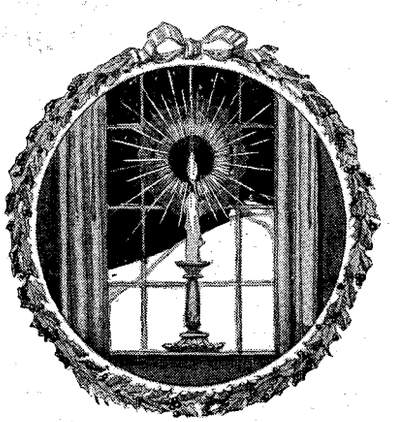

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The Mail Bag

Ten Millions for Japan

PERMIT me to call your attention to an apparent error in your issue of November 21. On page 478, column 3, under the heading "Answer to the Roll Call," paragraph 3, you state: "The Red Cross alone raised the sum of *three* million dollars for this purpose."

President Coolidge's first proclamation asked for the sum of *five* million dollars for the Japanese Disaster Relief. This was raised in a little over a week; in ten days it had gone to *eight* million; and four days later it had gone to nearly *ten* million dollars, so that President Coolidge was forced to issue a second proclamation putting an end to the drive on September 16, just two weeks from the time it started, and less than three weeks from the date of the earthquake. I am safe in saying that the total amount raised for this one drive was well over *ten* million dollars—not *three* million, as you report.

E. W. IGLEHART,
Treasurer.
American Red Cross, Annapolis (Md.) Chapter.

[Ten million is right. And the Red Cross never spent money more worthily or more wisely than for the assistance of Japan.—THE EDITORS.]

France, Germany, and America

I

I WAS much interested in your editorial "What More Is Required?" in The Outlook of November 14.

That saying of Micah has always been a favorite with me, but I obtained, not a new view of it from your article, but rather an emphasizing of an old one in what you said about not always being able to be merciful if mercy interferes with justice.

It is always right to be just. It is instinctive—almost axiomatic, I might say. It is not necessary to prove it.

It is not enough to be merciful. One must *love* mercy.

"Walk humbly with thy God." It is not sufficient to be humble, though that is necessary. One cannot walk *with* another without sharing in a measure his sentiments, his ideas, his goodness; and that is just as true of God as of any one else.

I liked very much the editorial following on "Independence but Not Insulation." The American people ought to be independent, but that does not mean that we ought not to have anything to do with Germany's *capacity* to pay.

I liked also the article following, on "Lloyd George and his Visit," by the Contributing Editor of The Outlook. In fact, I like all of your magazine.

There is one thing, however, in which I am inclined to differ from you, and that is your attitude toward France, which I think is inclined to be too favorable. I have great confidence in Secretary of State Hughes, and apparently, if the newspapers can be trusted, he thinks the restrictions placed by France are too great for us to participate in a committee of experts—not to determine how much Germany is to pay, but the amount Germany is *able* to pay.

I was much interested in the article by Sherman Rogers.

CHARLES T. BROCKWAY.
Utica, New York.

II

PERMIT me to thank you for your continued excellent and clarifying editorials in reference to the French situation, especially those of the current week—if any can be picked out that are better than others! How I pray that some of this just and sound advice will drift towards the eyes and burn into the hearts and minds of our present Administration! I had hoped that under the new régime a little of the "normalcy" would be forgotten and a little more justice injected into our foreign affairs. These hopes are evidently in vain, and we must see this policy, which, while not openly anti-French, is certainly welcome and helpful to France's unpenitent neighbor, continued, much to the mortification of a number of Americans who now have no representation or leadership in the Administration. I am thankful to The Outlook for giving such able expression to this feeling.

Perhaps Mr. Pinchot could give it some political body. If I may take a little more of your time, I can think back to election night some years ago when Mr. Hughes was thought to be elected President. I happened to be coming to New York on a suburban train. The train was filled with a number of German enthusiasts coming in to celebrate Hughes's election in the "proper" German spirit. Perhaps our present Secretary of State is not entirely unmindful of this kindly feeling from such a large body of voters.

G. S. AUER.
East Orange, New Jersey.

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Dollars Across the Sea

By MERCER VERNON

WE will hear a great deal about the foreign loans of the United States during the next few weeks. Statesmen and other officials returning from abroad will bring to Washington much first-hand information on the subject. Renewed agitation of the bonus, proposed tax legislation, and many other financial problems will bring the matter into new prominence. Some of it will be new, and much of it will be familiar. On December 15, however, a substantial and reassuring event will take place in the city of Washington. On that day the Nation's greatest war debtor will deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury its first annual installment in repayment of the sums loaned to it by the United States during the late war. This first payment will be comparatively small, but its significance will be great. It will signify that our greatest ally in the world upheaval has definitely removed itself from the long list of hesitant debtors,

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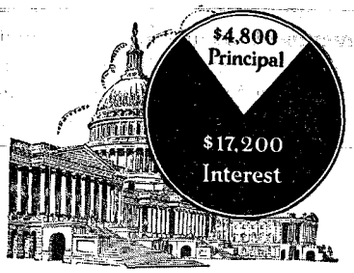

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and that on each future anniversary of this first payment it will make further payments, until the international ledger bears the amicable legend, "Paid in full."

The Nation's greatest debtor is Great Britain. To-day it owes the United States the sum of $4,600,000,000. That is the figure agreed upon several months ago as the result of negotiations between the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury and our own World War Foreign Debt Commission, of which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is Chairman. Actual war-time loans to Great Britain were less than that amount by half a billion dollars; but partially unpaid interest brought the total up to the larger figure, and this is now to be the starting-point for the gradual dissipation of the entire debt.

Until very recently the Treasury Department has held in its strong box, as evidence of its loans to Great Britain, demand obligations amounting to $4,070,000,000. To-day these documents are back in the files of the British Government, and in their place the American Government holds one thousand new bonds of the British Government amounting to $4,600,000 each. As fast as the annual installments paid into the Treasury equal the totals of these bonds they will be canceled and returned to Great Britain.

The first payment on the principal of Great Britain's refunded debt, to be made next month, will amount to $23,000,000, and the remainder will be paid annually over a period of sixty-two years. Installments for each of the first five years will run as follows:

First year (1923)	$23,000,000
Second year	23,000,000
Third year	24,000,000
Fourth year	25,000,000
Fifth year	25,000,000

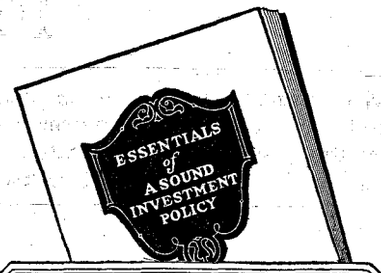
With the beginning of the twentieth year the annual installments will have increased to the following amounts:

Twentieth year	$42,000,000
Twenty-first year	42,000,000
Twenty-second year	46,000,000
Twenty-third year	46,000,000
Twenty-fourth year	46,000,000

In the closing five years of the sixty-two-year period the payments will have advanced to these figures:

Fifty-eighth year	$156,000,000
Fifty-ninth year	162,000,000
Sixtieth year	167,000,000
Sixty-first year	175,000,000
Sixty-second year	175,000,000

Twenty-three million dollars—the amount of the first payment—is not a very large chip off of a liability running



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into the billions. But Great Britain, like all other heavy borrowers, must cope simultaneously with the greater problem of interest payments upon the remainder of the debt. For a period of more than forty years its payments upon this account will far exceed the amount which it feels best able to apply to the liquidation of the principal. In addition to the $23,000,000 which it will pay upon the principal for the year now closing it is also obligated to pay to the United States Treasury an interest payment for the first year of $138,000,000. As the payments on account of principal increase in amount, the interest payments will fluctuate in response to a changing rate of interest, with a predominating downward trend. But during the entire span of sixty-two years Great Britain will make combined payments of principal and interest never falling lower than $161,000,000, and at times reaching a total of $183,000,000.

Annual payments on account of interest, to be settled semi-annually, will run as follows for the first five years:

First year (1923)	$138,000,000
Second year	137,310,000
Third year	136,620,000
Fourth year	135,900,000
Fifth year	135,150,000

Beginning with the twentieth year, the interest payments will be made upon the following schedule:

Twentieth year	$140,595,000
Twenty-first year	139,125,000
Twenty-second year	137,655,000
Twenty-third year	135,900,000
Twenty-fourth year	134,435,000

During the last five years, the principal having been largely paid, the interest payments will be:

Fifty-eighth year	$29,225,000
Fifty-ninth year	23,765,000
Sixtieth year	18,095,000
Sixty-first year	12,250,000
Sixty-second year	6,125,000

Sixty-two years seem to be a long time in which to bring about a final adjustment of the financial differences of the two nations. Not many of those who participated, directly or indirectly, in the conflict which brought this debt into existence will be greatly interested in the

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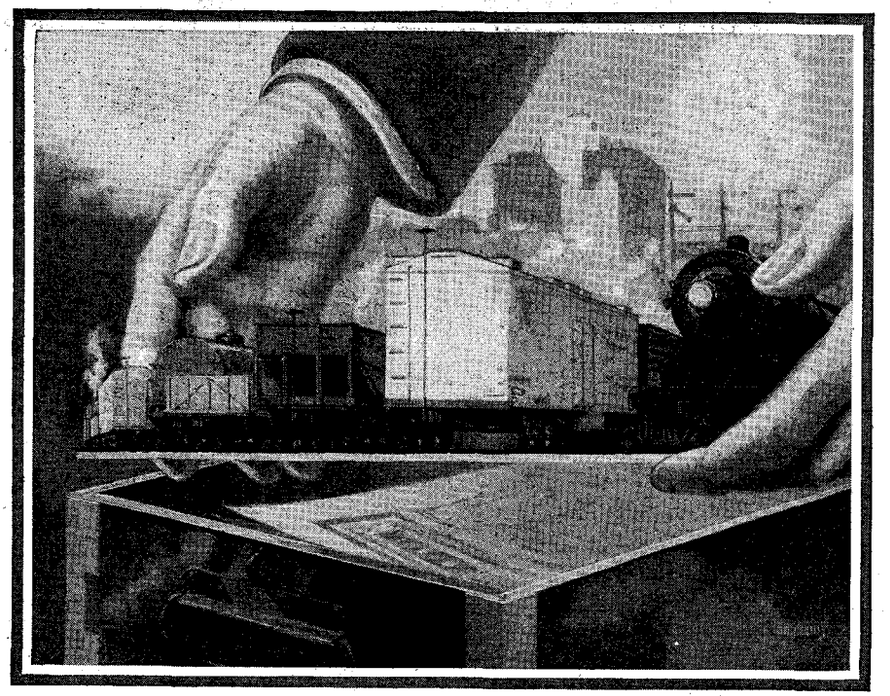
final payments. As a matter of fact, however, most of the participants in the war will still be concerned with the events of the day when Great Britain has paid into the American Treasury an amount equal to the entire loan. By the end of the twenty-sixth year the combined payments of principal and interest by our ally will have reached a total of $4,528,000,000, an amount approximately as great as its entire refunded debt to the United States. The sizable amounts which it will continue to pay throughout the remainder of the sixty-two years will be merely a tribute to the luxury of borrowing. Total interest payments will amount to $6,505,956,000, or two billion dollars more than the entire debt.

The refunding of the British loan is closely allied with the refunding of the American Liberty Loans and other war issues. Every dollar received from Great Britain on account of principal during the refunding period of our own war liabilities will be applied to the retirement of the latter. At times this will also be true of the interest payments. This is because of a very interesting provision of the agreement with Great Britain to the effect that any part, or all, of its payments may be made in Liberty Bonds, or any other bonds or notes of the United States issued since the outbreak of the war. They will be accepted at their face value, plus accrued interest. Great Britain, by careful shopping in the financial highways and byways, can thus make a considerable saving. The first semi-annual interest payment made by Great Britain this year, amounting to $69,000,000, was made entirely in American bonds, with the exception of a small cash adjustment. In addition to serving as a profitable means of payment for the British Government, this transaction also resulted in the permanent retirement of the bonds in question.

The World War Foreign Debt Commission was appointed by the late President Harding in 1922, at the direction of Congress. It consists of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of State Hughes, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, and Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eliot Wadsworth is secretary of the Commission. Having effected a settlement with Great Britain, the Commission now hopes to bring about an adjustment with the less punctilious debtors. It has no power to force negotiation, but the fact that such a Commission exists is a constant reminder to these nations that they owe money to the United States. President Coolidge has recently pointed out that the American Government expects them to pay.



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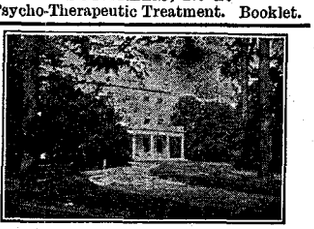
A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel. The Pioneer American "Cure" for heart disorders.

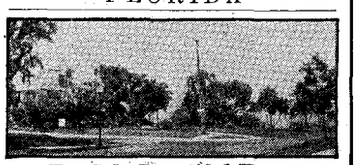
VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
YONKERS, N. Y.
Psycho-Therapeutic Treatment. Booklet.



Sanford Hall, est. 1841
Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases
Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
Sanford Hall Flushing New York

Real Estate

FLORIDA



For Sale Beautiful Home
DUNEDIN, FLORIDA
on Clearwater Bay, Gulf Mexico. Ideal winter resort. 9 rooms, furnished. Bath, electric light; garage; boathouse; tropical trees. Fronting 184 feet on Bay and shore drive. Riparian rights. Near Belleview Hotel and St. Petersburg. Golf; fishing; bathing. $18,500. DRISCOLL, Box 225, Dunedin, Fla.

A Mart of the Unusual

Are you interested in buying

PECANS

direct from the growers?
Two grades, all hand selected. First grade seventy-five cents, second grade sixty-five cents per pound. In five and ten pound cartons. Shipped by express, charges collect. Remit by money order or check to
SUNNY SOUTH SWEETS CO.
Growers of Pecans, Satsuma Oranges, Kumquats, etc. Office 61 Conti St., Mobile, Ala.
Reference: Merchants Bank, Mobile.

ENGLISH DUMPY Round fireside hassock, 17″x12″. Price $12.50. Photograph on request. M. Olthof Goldsmith, 340 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.

Stepping Stones to Better Auction
For the beginner and advanced player. A pocket edition of simple rules on bidding and play. Modern experts compared on important points. An attractive gift or bridge prize. Price $1.
Freda MacMahon, Box 227, Montclair, N. J.

Canadian Handwoven Homespuns. Blankets, Spreads. Hdqrs. for this work among French Canadian peasantry. Samples. Canadian Handicrafts Guild, 598 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

Smallclothes, Geneseo, N. Y. Picturesque little suits and frocks for well-dressed children. Beautifully made of the best materials at moderate prices. Illustrated description by mail.

Playing cards with your monogram. 2 decks in attractive case, $3 ppd. Handsome holiday gift. Monogram bridge scores 4 pads of 25 each, $1.25 ppd. Enelbe Press, P. O. Box 466, Springfield, O

MAINE WOODS WHIFF in your home. Order real fir balsam pillow, creton covered, size 12″x16″, $1 by parcel post. Mrs. Wallace Weston, Madison, Me.

Country Board

Graduate Nurse will give personal attention and physical care to children in her own home; school near, or private tutoring if desired. References exchanged. Rates upon application. Address Box 601, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Georgia Heights Will board two couples at **Owen Heights** through the winter. Nice country home with lights and water. Excellent fare. Mrs. Early Owen, Zebulon, Ga.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

FREE—Magazine Clubbing Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. Oxley Subscription Agency, New Vienna, O.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

SILVER surprise, tinsel tube holding six *toys, 30 cts., 4 for* $1. *Request circular.* Mistress Patty O Comfort, Cambridge 40, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. Miss Richards' Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

GREETING CARDS

COPLEY CRAFT HAND-COLORED CHRISTMAS CARDS will be sent on ten days' approval. The line is best known for its distinctive verses. Jessie A. McNicol, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

UNIQUE ten-cent Christmas cards. Anna Wildman, The Clinton, Philadelphia.

COMPOSE sentiments. (Publishers pay $2 verse.) Typing 5c, criticism, author's service. Blake Whiting, Branford, Conn.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

A Christmas gift—Box fine stationery, printed, 75c. Three boxes, $2. Burnett Print Shop, 320 Ohio St., Ashland, O.

PRINTED STATIONERY for personal use. We print your name and address on 200 fine quality bond note sheets and 100 envelopes, $1 postpaid east of Denver; west of Denver, $1.15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Record Press, Box 127, Cedar Falls, Ia.

PERSONAL STATIONERY—200 sheets and 100 envelopes nicely printed on Hammermill Bond with text or Gothic letters, dark blue ink, postpaid $1. Beyond 5th zone add 10c. Frank B. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

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MUSICAL

ORGANIST — Experienced young man wants position in metropolitan area. P. O. Box 825, Stamford, Conn.

ROOMS TO RENT

TWO women living alone desire to rent one or two rooms. Flushing. Address 4,531, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite 5842, Washington, D. C.

EARN $110 to $250 monthly, expenses paid, as railway traffic inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for free booklet CM-27, Stand. Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N.Y.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Mother's helper, Protestant, between twenty-five and thirty-five years. Refined, pleasing personality, discipline with love and gentleness, play on piano, for two little girls, five and a half and eight and a half years. Must be experienced. "Penllyn," Whippany Road, Morristown, N. J.

Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED teacher (English) for young lady living two hours from New York. Must know French. References required. 4,462, Outlook.

WANTED, at once, young Protestant, experienced lady teacher, governess, for girl nine. Country, good references. Salary seventy dollars a month. Send picture and reference. Box 15, Fairville, Chester Co., Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

NURSE, trained in special care of invalid ladies. Excellent references. 4,526, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, companion, care of delicate or backward child, motherless children, supervision of home. Highest references given. Address 4,530, Outlook.

NURSE traveling to California would attend elderly person or child for expenses. Good traveler; made five trips. 4,517, Outlook.

Business Situations

STENOGRAPHER wishes position offering comfortable home, moderate salary. Highest references. 4,492, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED, by refined Protestant woman of executive ability, position in institution as chaperon, matron, nurse, dietitian. 4,514, Outlook.

COMPANION—Lady or young girl. Travel or keep house. 4,524, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion or housekeeper for semi-invalid. Will travel. Experienced. References. 4,525, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, good plain cooking; no laundry nor cleaning. Refined, Protestant. 4,518, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, managing, experienced English gentlewoman. Excellent references. 4,520, Outlook.

CULTURED woman desires position as companion to lady, New Jersey. References exchanged. 4,532, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

YOUNG university graduate, male, now teaching French and Spanish in boys' school, desires position as private tutor after Christmas. Two years' study abroad. Best references. Willing to travel. Interview arranged in New York. 4,477, Outlook.

NURSERY governess of thorough experience with children of all ages desires position. Best references. 4,487, Outlook.

TEACHER—Experienced. A.M. Columbia Teachers College diploma. Will travel. 4,523, Outlook.

LADY recommends English governess (40). Thoroughly understands physical care, fluent French and German, music. Experienced housekeeper. S., 743 Madison Ave., New York.

CULTURED young woman, degree, teaching experience, musical, desires position—governess, companion—with family going abroad. Apply Miss Marsh, Lindsay, Ontario, Can.

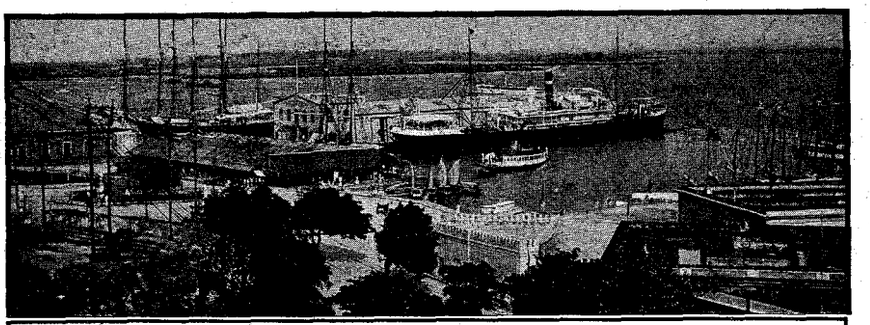
TEACHING governess and companion for backward child. Experienced. 4,533, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan. Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Hattie Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.



PORTO RICO

DAYS of delightful cruising over blue tropic seas; wonderful hours rambling through the streets of quaint cities; intimate glimpses of native old-world life and customs; harbors where skimming lateen boats dart in and out, where graceful Moorish buildings nestle on palm fringed shores.

The Island of Enchantment

16-DAY CRUISE

All Expenses

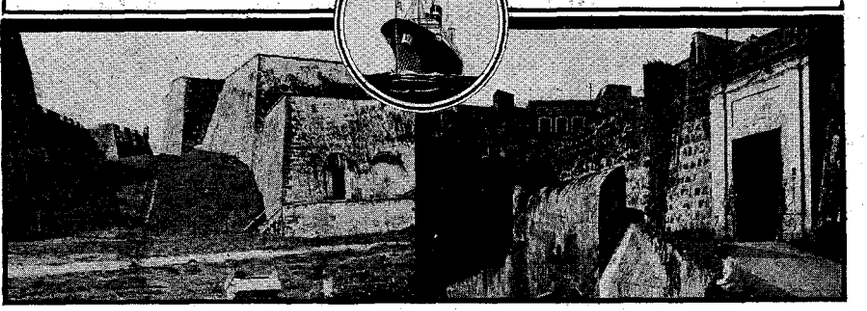
$150

and up

STEAMER is your hotel for the entire cruise from New York to and around Porto Rico touching at interesting ports and return to New York. Spacious staterooms, some with private bath. Attractive social halls. Delicious meals. A sailing every Saturday. Write for illustrated literature.

Porto Rico Line

25 Broadway, N. Y.



This is an Outlook Subscription Order Form

Be Sure to Read The Outlook's Prospectus for 1924 in the Center Pages of this Week's Number

The Outlook Company
381 Fourth Avenue,
New York

Date _____ 192__

Enclosed is $5.00 for which please

☐ Renew my subscription for 1 year from date of expiration.

☐ Enter my subscription for 1 year, beginning with the December 26 issue.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS FORM WITH YOUR REMITTANCE

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A thousand miles of wonderful living~

OF HALF A MILLION PEOPLE who have come to California this year, thousands already have established their permanent homes here, and other thousands are arranging to do so.

All have found that life in California is better for them, as it is better for you.

A thousand miles of wonderful living is yours in California from which to choose. City or country, mountains or valleys, seashore or interior, you may live where you will on any possible scale of income, out of doors at all seasons away from climatic rigors, getting more out of life each day than you have believed possible.

A Better Opportunity

Californians have about twice as much money in the bank as the average American. Their farms in the Great Valley and elsewhere produce about twice the average cash yield; their fruit trees return twice the average in cash value; their cows give more milk.

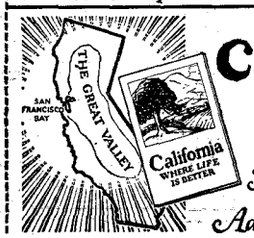
California manufactures in a decade have increased 273 per cent. Opportunities for industry, for business, for investment, are growing as population grows, in the San Francisco Bay district with its thousands of industrial plants, in thriving cities everywhere, and opportunities for agriculture in a million acres of good land now ready for settlement. Only a moderate first investment is needed to gain these advantages.

Come to San Francisco

Come to San Francisco, the headquarters of Californians Inc., a nonprofit organization of citizens and institutions interested in the sound development of the state. Some of the most beautiful suburban districts in California adjoin this great port, the metropolis and trading center of the Great Valley and of the many garden valleys of the Coast range.

Californians Inc. will give you every possible assistance when you arrive. Write today for the illustrated, free booklet, **"California, Where Life is Better."** It tells a story you should know. Fill in and mail the coupon.

MAIL *this coupon for* **FREE BOOKLET** *about life in California*



Californians Inc

Headquarters
SAN FRANCISCO
140 MONTGOMERY STREET, ROOM 517

Please send me "California, Where Life is Better."

Name _____

Address _____

By the Way

"SOME may ask, 'What language is Quoc-Ngu?'" The question appears in "The Story of the Typewriter," a book published in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of that useful instrument. Quoc-Ngu, it appears, is a Romanized version of a Chinese dialect spoken in Anam, a division of French Indo-China. "A considerable number of typewriters are used to-day for writing Quoc-Ngu," is the statement following the above question. This is one of the more obscure of the eighty-four different languages for which the typewriter has been adapted. These languages include Gaelic, Manx, Tagolog and five other Philippine dialects, Sizulu and three other Kaffir dialects, Taal (South African Dutch), Aztec and two other American Indian tongues, and a variety of Japanese (Kutakana) which is written in perpendicular columns.

The Daghestan Republic, which suffered from famine last spring and was aided by the American Relief Administration, is described by an official of that Administration as a wild, comparatively infertile country, especially in the mountainous districts. The farmers had secured some American seed corn which had ripened into ears much larger than the native. They work on small plots of land—"so small that one can appreciate the Daghestan joke about the man who, on coming to his field, took off his coat (of sheepskin) to go to work, but could not find the land. It was only after some search that he discovered it under the coat!" The famine resulted from bad crops, social demoralization, and lack of markets caused by Soviet misgovernment.

Edward W. Bok has founded a series of annual awards for the best advertisements, to be known as the Harvard Advertising Awards. Four of them, carrying prizes of $1,000 each, are for the following:

First, for the advertisement most effective in its use of English.

Second, for the advertisement most effectively accomplishing its purpose in a few words, with or without illustration.

Third, for the advertisement most effective in its use of typography.

Fourth, for the advertisement most effective in its use of any class of pictorial illustration.

A diplomatic French shopkeeper in Cairo, so a correspondent of "The Round Table" says, won great local popularity by refusing to press a claim against the Government. During the Nationalist

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disturbances his shop windows were broken. He put up a big sign saying. "We won't try to collect damages; we make this sacrifice our small contribution to the national struggle," and as a result customers thronged his shop until there was hardly standing room in it.

The Englishman who wrote about the incident above described tells another story that shows how widespread is the belief that all Americans are millionaires. "In a dispute with my dragoman," he says, "I appealed to a foreigner in uniform for information as to the amount to pay. He unhesitatingly backed the dragoman. . . . They took me for an American!"

How may an attractive woman travel alone and avoid unpleasant attentions from men who may presume upon her unprotected situation? A former actress, widowed and retired from the stage, who recently made a trip around the world, tells her rules for an unescorted woman traveler. They are, as reported in the New York "Herald:"

Mind your own business.
Don't flirt.
Put "fresh" persons in their place at once.

These simple rules were sufficient to give the traveler an unmolested trip. They did not, however, it seems, prevent the lady from receiving during her travels five respectful offers of marriage, three of them from sea captains about to retire, who "wished to spend their last days in peace and comfort." That was not her idea of life, the ex-actress told them, and the sea captains are still seeking congenial mates.

"Apropos of your quoted anecdote of the ball-player and Shakespeare," a subscriber writes, "somewhere the following story is told: A Boston man, whose early opportunities had been limited, after accumulating a fortune took to reading, and began with Shakespeare. When he had finished 'the book' he remarked: 'That is what I call a clever book; I do not believe there are a dozen men in Boston who could have written that book.'"

An inquiry has been received concerning the term "Fidac," which was mentioned editorially in The Outlook for November 7. That term is derived from the use of the official name of the Association under which the Inter-Allied Veterans' organizations are federated. That official name is in French and is the "Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants."

Your Winter Trip and Your Affairs at Home

YOUR enjoyment and peace of mind will be greatly increased, while you are away, if you leave your investments and other private financial matters in the care of a trust company.

Thus you assure that your securities will be as readily at your disposal as if you were at home. Your instructions by mail, cable, or telegraph will be promptly carried out. The income and maturing principal of your investments will be collected regularly, and remitted if you so direct. You will be informed of important matters such as the issuance of "rights" and sinking fund calls, and your instructions will be carried out. You can arrange for the payment of allowances, rents, and other items.

In this work, as in the conduct of estate and other fiduciary affairs, a supreme advantage of the trust company is *dependability*. It is ready to serve you every business day through the year. Unlike an individual, it has no personal interests which might take precedence over yours. Ask your trust company about its services.

TRUST COMPANY DIVISION
AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION
110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In a special new size—*The world's finest* Turkish cigarette *Now* 20 for 30¢

DIEU ET MON DROIT

Try them tonight for your Luxury Hour

–that easy chair hour when every man feels entitled to life's best

PALL MALL *Specials*
New size–plain ends only
20 *for* 30¢

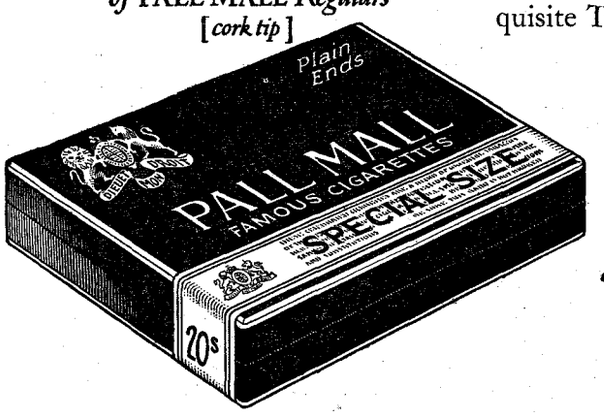
No change in size or price of PALL MALL *Regulars*
[*cork tip*]

Probably every smoker in the universe knows the origin of this familiar phrase, "*A shilling in London—a quarter here.*" It is the price of ten of the world's choicest cigarettes—packed in the famous red box—ten standard Pall Malls.

But now Pall Malls are offered to you on a new super-value basis. For a nickel more you can now get *twenty* of these superlative Turkish cigarettes in a special new size.

That same rare blend of exquisite Turkish tobaccos that has made Pall Mall the aristocrat of all cigarettes. Each cigarette just a little smaller in girth, but with plain ends *only*, and with the inimitable Pall Mall quality—the incomparably delicious blend—left intact.

Take home a box of these new Pall Mall Specials tonight—20 for 30c. And in your "after dinner hour"—your "Luxury Hour"—revel in that cigarette satisfaction which only a blend of genuine Turkish tobaccos can give. Soon you'll smoke Pall Malls exclusively.



20 *for* 30¢

WEST OF THE ROCKIES 20 *for* 35¢

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